密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
"Tariff Conference Failed But Sino-Japanese Relations Improved?" 287
Marshal Chang Thanks Japanese For Help Rendered In Kuo Rebelling 288
Chang Chung-Chang Shoots Another Editor 289
"By Their News Shall You Know Them" 290
Special Articles
U. S. Effort to Re-establish the Integrity of China 291
English Editor Contrasts U. S. Unity and Progress to Europe's Chaos 296
Shanghai's Exports to U. S. for July 1926 300
News from South China 303
Men and Events 306
The Week in the Far East 308
From the Chinese Press 310
New Books of Interest in the Far East 313
General News Summary 314
What Ships Carry between America and China v

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"TARIFF CONFERENCE FAILED BUT SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS IMPROVED?"

MESSRS. HIOKI AND YOSHIZAWA who conducted the negotiations on behalf of Japan at the recent tariff conference in Peking have returned to Japan to report on the situation to the Japanese Government, hence the Japanese newspapers have recently had much to say about the Tariff Conference. According to translations of Japanese editorial comment which have appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* (American) and *Japan Chronicle* (British), Japan's policy at the tariff conference has vastly improved Sino-Japanese relations, but has not measurably improved Japanese-American or Japanese-British relations. In reading over the comment one is reminded of the old pun on the medical profession to the effect that "the operation was successful, but the patient died," for it is a matter of plain fact that the Peking Tariff Conference which was called into being last year in accordance with the mandate of the Washington Conference, is dead, and the chances for its revival are extremely dim. However, both Messrs. Hioki and Yoshizawa have apparently informed the Japanese Government that the tariff negotiations have vastly improved the relations of China and Japan. The *Hochi* one of the Japanese papers in commenting on Mr. Hioki's return asks the question, "Was the special tariff conference for China unsuccessful?" Then proceeding to answer the question, the editor of the *Hochi* maintains that the conference was *successful for Japan*, because Japan's friendly attitude toward China has produced a good effect upon their mutual relations, and also from the further standpoint that "the other Powers have seen that they can no longer ignore Japan in their policies toward China." Then continuing the same paper declares,

> "It is, no doubt, prejudice to call Japan hypocritical because of her having proposed to return tariff autonomy to China. The Chinese are justified in having claimed the return of tariff autonomy and in having insisted upon the abrogation of the unilateral treaties. Japan is sympathetic with them for their just claims by reason of her own great suffering in the distant past. Japan strenuously tried to satisfy China, because Japan loves China dearly. If not, how can Japan help China so vigorously? As to the opportunity and policy, it is a matter calling for careful consideration, but the assent to the return of tariff autonomy in principle is supportable."

THE *OSAKA ASAHI*, published in the Japanese industrial center which is peculiarly sensitive to Chinese affairs, is not so certain, however, that Japanese relations with China have been permanently improved. While Japan's attitude at the Conference "counteracted the force of the anti-

Japanese agitation and also caused the Powers to respect Japan," the editor of the Osaka paper is not so sure that China's present friendly attitude "may not be reversed at some future date," when, possibly, the Chinese people discover what really happened at their Conference. The *Osaka Asahi* then discusses the charges in the American and British press that the Japanese were more responsible than anyone else for the breakdown of the Conference by leading the Chinese to believe that Japan would support them in their plea for complete autonomy, but when the Conference got down to business China discovered that Japan's offer of support was conditional upon China's signing a treaty with Japan which would give Japanese products preferential rates over British and American goods for a long period of years. The discussion is concluded to the following effect:

> "We need not be concerned about the suspicion or jealousy of Englishmen and Americans toward this nation in providing for better understanding and friendly relations between Japan and China, yet it is a question when the Imperial Government will be thoroughly prepared to overwhelm whatever rigorous opposition by the Anglo-Saxon peoples. We venture to ask if the Imperial Government expected their opposition at the commencement of the tariff conference. Has it any policy to contend with them?
>
> "However sympathetic Japan may be toward China, she does not find herself in circumstances to relinquish all the privileges granted her, as Soviet Russia did, in order to establish her influence permanently. It is, no doubt, necessary for Japan to espouse the cause of China, even if such a policy be undesirable for Great Britain and the United States. Japan has to play the role of an intermediary, interposing herself between China on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other. Japan must counteract the reckless force of China's national movement, while backing it up to a reasonable extent. This principle must be followed, lest Japan be dragged into a difficult position."

IN THE LACK of official announcements from either the American or British Governments regarding what actually happened at the Conference, the public is still more or less hazy regarding the ten months of negotiations which have apparently come to naught. As mentioned previously in these columns, the American and British delegates apparently came to China prepared to follow the Washington Conference instructions, otherwise to increase China's tariff 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries, although Mr. Strawn announced that following the carrying out of the Washington Conference mandate, he would be prepared to discuss the larger subject of Tariff autonomy. "We must have some definite basis to start on," declared Mr. Strawn, when he first arrived in China, "and the Washington Conference Treaty provides the starting point. China, in company with the delegates of the other Powers signed that Treaty and naturally we expect to proceed on that basis." But when the Conference opened in Peking, Dr. C. T. Wang immediately demanded complete autonomy, acting apparently upon a private understanding that Japan would support China's wishes in that regard. Well, much to the surprise of the Chinese and Japanese delegates both the United States and Great Britain also agreed to autonomy and the Conference proceeded to fix upon January 1, 1929 as the date for putting it into effect, China at the same time offering to abolish the inter-provincial Likin tax prior to or simultaneously with the coming into effect of autonomy. The Conference then proceeded to the important work of adjusting the rates to be applied prior to the coming into effect of complete autonomy. But the western delegates soon began to observe a certain hesitancy on the part of the Japanese and soon it became apparent that there was a large condition attached to Japan's offer of tariff autonomy, which condition was that China would sign a separate treaty with Japan whereby Japanese products, especially cotton manufactures, would be admitted into China for a period of approximately 10 years at present five percent rates. Such a one-sided treaty naturally would meet with opposition on the part of Chinese commercial and financial interests, so in an effort to win over the Chinese to this treaty, Japan entertained several hundred Chinese business men, bankers, journalists, students, artists, and so on, in Japan paying their hotel and traveling expenses out of the Japanese portion of the China Boxer Indemnity. But the Chinese, although willing to accept hospitality, constantly raised objections when the subject of the proposed treaty was brought up. When the Chinese Chamber of Commerce delegation was in Japan, they flatly told the Japanese that nothing could be done on the matter of a commercial treaty or "Sino-Japanese economic alliance" as long as Japan maintained her traditional stand on the unequal treaties, especially the Twenty-One Demands of 1915.

THUS THE MATTER of a Sino-Japanese economic alliance, which in simple language would place Japan in complete control of the Chinese economic and financial situation to the detriment of British and American and other Western interests came to naught. And when Japan discovered that the treaty could not be put over with the Chinese people, naturally she lost interest in the Peking Tariff Conference and adopted obstructionist tactics, finally culminating in the complete cessation of the conference several weeks ago on the grounds that China had no government to deal with. Whether the present Chinese Government is any worse than the one with which the Powers were dealing when they agreed to autonomy, is open to question, but at any rate it offered an excuse for stopping the Conference during the hot weather and permitted a breathing space for consultation with the home governments. What the final result of the matter is to be no one can say at the present time. The interests opposed to autonomy naturally are getting in their effective work now and it is extremely questionable whether the Conference ever will reopen, especially if political conditions in China continue as they are at the present. If the present fight between the Fengtien-Chihli combination against the Kuominchun-Kuomintang parties results in a definite victory for one side or the other, the Chinese will demand that the Conference reassemble immediately. If Chihli-Fengtien wins the chances are that the Conference will proceed on the original basis of the Washington Conference, but if the tide goes in the direction of the more radical Kuominchun-Koumintang aggregation, it may not be necessary to have a conference for the chances are China will abrogate the Tariff Treaty and obtain autonomy by official declaration.

MARSHAL CHANG THANKS JAPANESE FOR HELP RENDERED IN KUO REBELLION

SEVERAL months ago when Chang Tso-ling's chief subordinate, Gen. Kuo Sung-lin rebelled and very nearly succeeded in driving Marshal Chang from Manchuria, an American newspaper correspondent in Peking sent a long dispatch to his paper, gleaned from Chinese sources, which charged the Japanese with responsibility for stepping in at the

crucial time and saving Chang Tso-ling from defeat at the hands of the rebel Kuo. Immediately following the publication of this dispatch in the *New York Times* and other American papers, Japan issued an official denial, claiming that the report was incorrect and save for bringing in more troops to strengthen her garrisons within treaty limitations, she had preserved strict neutrality in respect to the fight between Marshal Chang and General Kuo. Japan not only issued an official denial from the Japanese Embassy in Washington, but also from practically every other world capital where Japan has an official representative, the amount of money expended for cable tolls in this connection doubtless running to a considerable sum. Now, after the smoke has cleared away and the Mukden dictator is securely back in the saddle and Gen. Kuo has passed on to the great beyond by means of the headsman's axe, Marshal Chang spills the beans by publicly thanking Governor Kodama of the Kuantung leased area for assistance rendered at the time of the Kuo Sung-lin revolt last autumn. The incident happened recently in the course of a banquet tendered to Marshal Chang by Governor Kodama at the latters headquarters at Port Arthur. It seems that Marshal Chang had visited Governor Kodama in connection with some railway project and upon the happy conclusion of the negotiations, Marshal Chang grew expansive and "spilled the beans," by publicly thanking the Japanese for helping him defeat Gen. Kuo. The *Japan Chronicle*, in its issue of July 29 published the following comment on the incident:

"Marshal Chang Tso-lin has great merits as a soldier and administrator, but he is giving cause for doubts regarding his diplomatic tact. At a banquet given in his honour at Port Arthur by Governor Kodama, he expressed his thanks for the assistance rendered him by the Japanese at the time of General Kuo Sung-lin's revolt last autumn. And this after the fervent assurances that Japan did nothing at all that could be interpreted as hostile to General Kuo. Of course, as we pointed out at the time, the disposition of the Japanese troops and the prohibitions issued by the Japanese command regarding the movements of the Chinese troops caught General Kuo in a steel trap, and Marshal Chang's men beheaded him at their leisure. But this was not officially admitted. The strictest neutrality, in theory, was observed. It does not appear, however, that Governor Kodama ventured to correct Marshal Chang's misconceptions. Perhaps this may be taken as an indication that the position of the "Allies" is dominant, in spite of the recent desertions at the front, and that there is no longer any need to pretend that the Powers are indifferent as to who shall come out on top in China's self-determination. The Kuomintang, the Kuominchun, and the Christian General, are all regarded as being allied with Russia, and Japan entertains the most inflexible opponent of the Russian advance and accepts his thanks for help rendered against a general who had other ideas regarding Russia. So it would appear that there is now very little more need for diplomatic concealments. In these circumstances we may also suppose that Marshal Chang's project for a railway parallel with the South Manchuria line opening a new port via a Peking-Mukden railway connection, is either abandoned, or will be undertaken, like the Taonan railway, by the South Manchuria Railway itself. The howl about its likelihood of killing the S. M. R. by competition is, of course, all nonsense. There is ample room for both lines—so long as they are both under Japanese control. The existence of the Consortium makes it necessary that the railways should be Chinese projects, with Chinese capital, but that is a difficulty easily surmounted."

CHANG CHUNG-CHANG SHOOTS ANOTHER EDITOR

CHANG CHUNG-CHANG, the former Manchurian bandit, who in the fall of 1924 recruited a force of White Russians and captured Shanghai and who as a reward for this exploit was made *Tupan* of Shantung, has added another editorial scalp to his belt. The latest editorial victim of China's super-tuchun-bandit being Mr. Lin Pai-shui, editor of the *Hsieh Hui-jih Pao*, of Peking. It seems that Editor Lin published something in his paper of which Marshal Chang, who is now one of the commanders of the anti-Kuominchun expedition, did not approve. The editor was arrested and four hours later was shot in accordance with the Marshal's orders. In addition to this Mr. Chen Shewu, editor of another Peking newspaper has also been arrested and according to report, is also scheduled for the firing squad. Marshal Chang is one of the enigmas of modern China. He was born of coolie parentage in Shantung and emigrated to Manchuria along with thousands of his fellow coolies to work on the farms of that region in the summer seasons. Finding banditry more prosperous than coolie laborer, Chang joined one of the bandit gangs which operate in inland Manchuria and occasionally strike at the towns along the railways. Finally Chang became the leader of a considerable force of bandits and in accordance with usual custom got himself incorporated into Chang Tso-ling's Manchurian army. He is also said to have operated for a time in Honan and to have terrorized one of the American mission stations there, but this phase of his career is somewhat shrouded in mystery. In the fall of 1924 he, with Chang Tso-ling's assistance recruited about 2,000 white Russians and brought them down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from the North, terrorizing the country as they advanced. With his 2,000 Russians he routed Chi Hsieh-yuan's 50,000 Chinese troops and took Shanghai. He wanted to be tupan of Kiangsu, but Chang Tso-ling feared to have an ignorant and illiterate ex-bandit in close proximity to the Shanghai foreign settlements, so Chang was made a Marshal and put in control of Shantung. One of his first official acts in Shantung was to execute the judge of the Shantung High Provincial Court on the ground that the judge was helping one of Chang's enemies. Then Marshal Chang took a trip over the province, holding up each city through which he passed for a large indemnity, threatening to loot the place if the money was not forthcoming. When he got to Tsingtao one of the Chinese papers published an editorial criticising the new Tupan. Immediately Chang ordered the editor arrested and shot and proceeded on his way, not being worried by further editorial criticism. Dr. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star* published the following on the subject, "The Crime of a Super-Bandit," in the issue of his paper for August 9:

"Are the leaders of the press of China going to rise in righteous, virile indignation at the dastardly shooting of Lin Pai-shui; or fearing that their lives may be threatened, or dreading that their subsidies may be curtailed, are they going to pass over in cowardly silence the foul crime of Tupan Chang Tsung-chang in ordering his slavish subordinates to condemn to death, without trace of trial, a veteran and highly respected Peking editor? Pride of profession, respect for their own race, love of their own country, and elemental sentiments of common decency, all combine to make it the duty of the press of China to condemn in the most scathing terms at its command this crowning act of infamy on the part of China's band of super-bandits, who are bleeding the land and holding the Chinese people up to mingled feelings of pity, scorn, derision and contempt on the part of the outside world.

"Compare the man who ordered the shooting with the man who was shot.

"Chang Tsung-chang, a coarse, vulgar giant in body, but a pigmy in intellect, who hardly reads and writes his own language, the licentious possessor of about thirty concubines, the commander of soldiers whose excesses have made the outrages of the Linching and other lesser bandits appear child's play in comparison, who has more money than he can count and yet robs the small shop-

keeper and the rickshaw puller by forcing on them worthless Shantung paper money; this is the man who ordered the shooting of Lin Pai-shui, and then, responding to that spark of humanity which burns in the most inhuman of the human race, countermanded his own order, after it was too late.

"Lin Pai-shui, the murdered editor, was brilliant, educated, hard-working, fearless, and devoted his long life unselfishly to the cause of the Chinese masses. He died at his post, almost penniless, leaving a widow and a son who is being educated in America. He sacrificed his life, both while living and by his death, to the Chinese masses. If the manner of his death serves to arouse the Chinese people, his name will be written in Chinese history as an example of unselfish devotion to a public cause, and the name of his executioner will live, if it lives at all, only as an example of infamous despotism.

"There must be an end to the present era of outrage. China must wake up, stand up, and step on the superbandits."

In addition to the foregoing editorial from the American paper in Tientsin, the following resolution was passed by the Japanese Newspapermen's Association of Peking on August 7:

"It has not been long since Mr. Shao Chen-ching, editor of the *Ching Pao* was executed by the military authorities for an article in his paper. Now, another editor Mr. Lin Po-shui, of the *She Hui Jih Pao* has come to a very sad end by the hands of the Gendarmerie. We express our deep sympathy for our two contemporaries who met with such tragic deaths. and at the same time greatly regret the frequent occurrence of such unhappy incidents.

"That the military authorities executed both Mr. Shao Chen-ching and Mr. Lin Po-shui in such a high-handed manner, and that, in less than a few hours after their arrest without due formalties of the law, whatsoever crimes they might have committed, is, we believe, a foul blot on the escutcheon of China, an ordinarily law-governing country. Such astrocious conduct one cannot tolerate from the humane point of view.

"We have hitherto advocated the abolition of extraterritoriality in China and have hoped for the speedy arrangement of the internal affairs and establishment of law, in China, but now we are afraid that frequent occurences of such unhappy incidents as in the case of the two Chinese journalists not only adversely affects the prospect of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, but such coercive steps on the part of Chinese military authorities are enough to cause us to feel anxiety as well about the future when extraterritoriality has been abolished."

The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, British paper in Tientsin, also commented on the murder of the Chinese editors to the following effect:

"Mr. Lin Pei-shui, the latest victim of militarist savagery, was the editor of a newspaper which, to the best of our belief would have become hysterically indignant over any suggestion that China was not in a fit and proper condition to assume jurisdiction over the nationals of the Treaty Powers. Like the ill-fated editor of the *Chang Pao*, it has been his lot to demonstrate that the rule of law is non-existent where militarists exercise control. No charge against him other than the vague assertion that he was guilty of "confirmed connection with the enemy army" has ever been published. There is no pretence that he was tried by a military or any other tribunal. Arrested soon after mid-night by the Peking Gendarmerie, he was shot before dawn "upon orders from Tupan Chang Tsung-chang," his coffined body being delivered to his family later the same day. This murder—for that is the only word to describe the manner of his death—has aroused widespread detestation, though the arrest of another Peking journalist, and the search for one of his colleagues seem to have intimidated the metropolitan press into silence regarding the crime. The Japanese journalists in Peking, however, have met and passed a resolution of protest. Its value appears to us to be discounted by the fact that they assume, in the face of the vast accumulation of evidence to the contrary, that "China is now a law-governed country," and admit that they "have hitherto been earnestly upholding the proposal for the abolition of extraterritoriality." It did not need the murder of Mr. Lin to disprove the former assertion, or to show the absurdity of the latter policy.

"The barbarity of Chang Tsung-chang and his troops has become a byword throughout North China. It was one of his commanders who had Mr. Shao Piao-ping, editor of the *Chang Pao*, arrested and shot under similar conditions, on April 26, of this year. And the sufferings inflicted upon the civilian population wherever the Shantung Tupan's troops have been stationed, would take volumes to narrate. Lawless and brutal though he is, however, the Shantung Tupan is by no means the only militarist who employs murder as a weapon. It may be recalled that on December 15, 1924, a notice appeared on the streets of Peking signed by General Lu Chung-lin stating that "in compliance with the orders of the citizen's army, Li-Yen-ch'ing, formerly Treasurer of the President's Office, was duly identified and executed yesterday in order to uphold military discipline and appease the indignation of the people." It may be recalled also, that on Decembey 29, last, General Hsu Shu-tseng, while travelling from Peking to Tientsin, was removed from his compartment by Kuominchun troops under the command of General Chang Chih-chiang, and shot, at Langfang. Neither in the case of Li Yen-ching nor in that of "Little" Hsu, was there any pretence of a trial. They had incurred the displeasure of the Christian General. They fell into his power. And they paid the extreme penalty. There is no difference in principle between these murders and the summary executions of the Editors of the *Chang Pao* and the *Hsieh Hui Jih Pao* though in the case of the ex-President's treasurer a belated and futile attempt was made to pretend that he had been tried by a Military Court, and, in the case of "Little" Hsu it was pretended that he had been shot by the son of one whom he himself had murdered in his back-garden in Tientsin."

"BY THEIR NEWS SHALL YOU KNOW THEM"

FOR SEVERAL weeks the *Review* has been publishing in the back pages a weekly summary of news items from the Chinese press, the translations being supplied by news agencies which make a business of suppyling news to the native and foreign press. In last week's issue, out of a total of 66 separate items, 37 referred to military activities. In the issue of the *Review* for August 7, the total number of separate news items was 52, of which number 31 had to do with the activities of the militarists. In the issue of July 31 the total number of items was 61, of which number 34 pertained to troop movements or military activities. We have no way of determining whether this is an accurate summary of the news which is published in the Chinese press, but since most of the news items were culled from the daily reports of one of the leading Chinese news agencies, we assume that it is. Thus to summarize, the news which was sent out for publication in the foreign press for a period of practically one month there were 179 separate items of which number 102 dealt with internal military affairs. The percentage on the side of military news works out at 57, or in other words considerably more than half of the items had to do with the activities of the tuchuns, super-tuchuns, marshals and generals. If a stranger, totally uninformed and unprejudiced regarding the situation of China, should turn to the newspapers for information regarding present conditions, he would thus find that more than half of the news dealt with military matters, internal wars, banditry and so on. Whether newspapers present a correct mirror of conditions existing in any country at any given time, is always open to question, but we have observed that the historians always go back to the old newspaper files when they proceed to the compilation of their works. We therefore leave it to the decision of the "man from Mars" as to what constitutes China's chief trouble at the present.

U.S. Effort to Re-establish the Integrity of China

By Henry Kittredge Norton in the August Asia.

SECRETARY KELLOGG may have thought he set forth the policy of the United States toward China very clearly at Detroit on September 2 of last year. His words were explicit, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that they would be very generally understood. He said: "In brief, that policy may be said to be to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, to encourage the development of an effective stable government, to maintain the Open Door of equal opportunity for the trade of nationals of all countries, to carry out scrupulously the obligations and promises made to China at the Washington Conference and to require China to perform the obligations of a sovereign state in the protection of foreign citizens and their property."

Two weeks after the Secretary's Detroit address, there gathered at Baltimore a conference to discuss America's relations with China. It soon became evident that there was a very real conflict of opinion not only on what the American policy ought to be but on what that policy actually was. A large majority were sympathetic toward the aspirations of China as voiced by the spokesmen of the student movement. A few extremists—some missionaries among them—even went so far as to demand that the Powers should "get out of China" and that the United States should lead the way with all precipitation. More conservative elements, including the business men, pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of such action, even if it were desirable, and to some extent modified the extreme attitude. But resolutions were finally adopted in which it was urged that the United States should take a position of "vigorous leadership" in the negotiations of the coming conferences in Peking: if other Powers would not agree to go along with us, we should "have the firm purpose of acting independently" in abolishing extraterritoriality and granting customs autonomy.

Baltimore Action Arouses Business Interests

The action of this conference aroused no little feeling upon the part of the conservative element. American business interests in China have never been wholly sympathetic toward the missionaries and were inclined to condemn them for the Baltimore action. It was all very well, argued the merchants, for the missionaries to urge the granting of the Chinese demands. Their prestige and influence in China were thereby increased. But the result might be very costly to American business, which could not openly oppose the missionary attitude without inviting a destructive boycott. The business men relied, however, upon the Department of State to protect all American interests as well as to be fair to China.

With a measure of consternation, then, these men received a report that Minister MacMurray, long known as a stanch friend of China, had made an address in Peking in which he had intimated the possibility of independent action on the part of the United States toward granting the Chinese demands. It is not certain just what statement of Minister MacMurray's was so construed. But the business men, with their apprehensions crystallized, nervously questioned one another. Had the Department of State accepted the Baltimore resolutions as representative of American public opinion? Had the large industrial, commercial and financial interest of many Americans been forgotten? Was the Department of State in full retreat from its old stand on China?

Any satisfaction that the ultra-liberal elements may have derived from the discomfort of the business interest was destined to be short-lived. Early last March, the retreating commanders of the Kuominchun, or "People's Army," in self-protection mined the entrance to the Pei Ho, then the most practicable route to Peking from the outside world. This action directly violated the terms of the Protocol of 1901, by which the Powers, guarding against a repetition of the Boxer attack upon their legations, required China to keep open the route between the capital and the sea. The Powers, including the United States, addressed what was very well characterized as an ultimatum to the Peking government, demanding the removal of the mines.

Now the shoe was on the other foot, and the ultra liberals protested vigorously. In their eyes the United States had abandoned its traditional friendly policy toward China. It was insisting upon rights obtained under an "obsolete treaty." It had assumed the truculent attitude so frequently charged against Great Britain and Japan. In a word, the United States had "joined the imperialists."

Was the Department of State guilty of a purposeless opportunism? Was it shilly-shallying in shifty tergiversation? Before attempting to answer these questions, it is well to recall the events that shaped the traditional policy of the United States, which both sides now charge us with abandoning, and to have clearly in mind the main purpose of that policy.

From the beginning of our relations with the Far East the United States has not cared to acquire territory in that part of the world. Certain individuals, including Commodore Perry, have advocated such territorial acquisition, but the nation has never supported the idea. Certain individuals may have wished the United States to take the Philippines, but, so far as national sentiment was concerned, we acquired those islands as England is said to have acquired her empire, "in a fit of absentmindedness." The obligations and problems brought to us by the Philippines have certainly done nothing to whet our appetite for more land in the Far East.

Though the American people have never been desirous of territory in China, they have had no intention of abandoning to other nations the great commercial possibilities of the Chinese market, and our government has been uniformly assiduous in protecting the rights of American nationals to trade in China on equal terms with other foreigners. That has been the fundamental purpose of American policy with respect to China. Hence we have always favored the idea of a China amply able to assert and maintain its independence against the incursions of no matter what Power with imperialistic inclinations. Our chief desire was to see firmly established "the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

U. S. China Policy Criticized

There was nothing in such a program that was not entirely agreeable to the Chinese, and, had China possessed an organized strength at all in proportion to the size and wealth of the country, it would have been a comparatively easy task to carry out the American policy. China's weakness in the face of aggression by the European Powers and by Japan made the task difficult, and the United States was sometimes placed in an equivocal position. It is often asserted, especially by English writers, that the United States, while professing friendship for the Chinese and a desire to treat China fairly, has always been prompt to step in and share the benefits obtained by other nations after successful wars or diplomatic negotiaions. We have reaped where we have not sown, say these critics, and the charge of hypocrisy trembles on their lips.

But American statesmen had other motives than hypocritical acceptance of privileges they professed to disapprove. From the very beginning they realized that, if America was to succeed in her policy of maintaining the integrity of China, Americans must have and enjoy the same rights in China as the nationals of other countries. Caleb Cushing, the American envoy who negotiated in 1844 the Treaty of Wanghsia, not only elaborated the extraterritoriality clause of the British Treaty of Nanking but provided for most-favored-nation treatment for American interests in China. This most-favored-nation clause, providing that Americans should always enjoy the same privileges that China might grant to any other foreigners, has come in for a goodly measure of criticism, and there is no blinking the fact that its repetition in all of the foreign treaties has worked great detriment to China. But in an imperialistic world not much is to be accomplished by holding aloof and condemning. A football game cannot be won by sitting in the bleachers and thumbing one's nose at the opposing team. If America had a selfish interest in securing equality of advantage with other Powers in China, it was nevertheless to China's advantage that she should do so. As long as she was equally interested, her powerful voice must be heard in China's behalf. The moment she dropped out, she would cease to have a legitimate claim to a share in the councils which were determining China's fate. That her share in those councils has been an outstanding factor in preserving Chinese independence to the present day, few will deny.

Though the United States has repeatedly accepted the benefits of the most-favored nation clause, she has consistently refused to become an aggressor herself, and she has constantly exerted her influence to restrain or limit the aggressions of others. She was fairly successful in this direction until 1898, when it began to look as if the game were up and China were doomed to division among Russia, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and France. It was then that the United States fell back on the Open Door policy. Secretary Hay's notes outlining this policy betrayed the despair of this country in its efforts to preserve the independence of China and asked that in the spheres of influence in process of establishment citizens of the United States should be subjected to no discrimination in trade matters. Mr. Hay asked that, if the European Powers were going to move into the Chinese house, they would leave an "open door" for American trade.

The Open Door notes, instead of being a great step forward, were really an acknowledgment of defeat in our effort to establish China as a strong power able to hold her

own against aggressive neighbors. It is well to keep clearly in mind the distinction between the Integrity policy and the Open Door policy. The first is aimed against political encroachment by other Powers on Chinese territory and the interference by outsiders in China's internal affairs. The second is aimed against economic encroachment and the setting up of spheres of influence in which American traders would be denied equal rights with the nationals of other countries. If the integrity of China were assured, if China were an effective, self-determining state, there would be no necessity for an Open Door policy. China would govern her own commercial as well as political relations. But in 1899 the Integrity policy had failed and China was apparently on the point of breaking up. Secretary Hay then fell back upon the Open Door policy, to save what he could for American commerce. There is room for interesting speculation on whether we should have been in a stronger position at that time if we had ourselves been in possession of an American sphere of influence.

At any rate, a half-hearted adherence to the Open Door principle did not restrain the ambitions of the other Powers. Russia was the most indifferent to this principle and pushed on into Manchuria and Korea. She threatened to absorb most of China north of the Yangtze and to force her blighting commercial system on much of the vast territory which the United States wished to see preserved as a world market. This was quite as determining a factor in winning American sympathy for Japan in the struggle which followed as President Roosevelt's personal admiration for the Japanese.

Japan's Domination After Russian Defeat

But the Japanese victory, though it eliminated the danger of Russian domination in northeastern Asia, did not greatly relieve the general situation. It simply substituted a threat of Japanese domination, and Japan was little if any more enthusiastic over the Open Door idea than was Russia. Japan at once began that career of aggression on the continent, first in accord with Russia and later at her expense, which she followed up to the time of the Washington Conference.

Such a course could have but one effect upon Japanese-American relations. Any attempt on the part of Japan to dominate China and close her doors to the industrial, commercial financial and missionary interests of the United States clashed as sharply with the American policy as a similar attempt by Russia or any other Power. As the Japanese imperialistic policy developed, American sympathy for Japan rapidly turned to antagonism. This would have happened had there been no immigration issue to embitter the relations between the two countries.

Great Britain, meanwhile, found herself the unwilling abetter of Japan's expansionist ventures. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been formed to confine Russia. It had served that purpose, but now it was being used in ways detrimental to British interests in the Far East. Great Britain therefore lent a willing ear when America, realizing that, unless a new alignment was made in the Pacific, war was altogether too probable, proposed the Washington Conference. Japan, conscious of the fact that any other course would mean isolation, accepted the invitation to a meeting she would greatly have preferred to avoid.

At the Washington Conference, it was evident that Great Britain had no appetite for further adventures in China. France was reduced to quibbling over minor issues. Both were at one with the United States in the idea that further encroachment on China was to be discouraged. Japan could but yield, and did so as gracefully as might be. She gave up her career of conquest and returned to her per-war boundaries.

Thus was the United States in a measure successful in reestablishing its fundamental policy of preserving the integrity of China, of assisting the Chinese people to establish themselves as a united, self-determining state. The Open Door was relegated to a subordinate position, although its principles were reaffirmed as a matter of extra precaution. On both points the United States now had with it Great Britain, France and Japan. And here let it be noted—the United States had not "joined the imperialists." The "imperialists" had joined the United States. And in doing so they had renounced their imperialism so far as China was concerned.

For the first time China was relieved of the threat of aggression by France, Great Britain and Japan. But this was not the full measure of her gains. The new International Consortium, formed almost at the same time, was also to make its contribution. This was negative rather than positive. The Consortium has made no loans to China, but it has effectively put a stop to the indiscriminate lending of funds to irresponsible military adventurers in exchange for railway and other concessions. Japan had been the most flagrant offender in this respect, and the Nishihara Loans, apparently a part of the Japanese campaign for domination on the continent, came from sources much too close to the imperial Japanese government—which has since assumed them—to escape severe criticism.

Quite as important as the negative results of the Washington Conference and the Consortium were the ways opened to China to recover the rights she had lost during the decades of her intercourse with other Powers. Chief among these matters were an increase in customs tariffs, which were fixed at five per cent by treaties with the Powers, and the abolition of extraterritoriality, which relieved foreigners of responsibility to Chinese laws and Chinese courts and subjected them to the very limited control of their own consuls. China's oft-repeated plea was heard at last, and arrangements were made for a conference at Peking to discuss the revision of the Chinese customs rates and for a commission of inquiry to investigate the conditions surrounding the administration of Chinese law, with a view to a surrender of their extraterritorial rights by the Powers.

These provisions, too, were a victory for the American policy of building up a strong and independent China. So far as the Powers signatory to the Washington conventions were concerned, the American idea had triumphed over the long-cherished scheme for the partition of China among the empires. And when the customs conference met last October, America led the way up another step. Instead of restricting the scope of the conference to the letter of the Washington agreement which provided merely for an increase in the existing treaty tariff, the American delegates announced their readiness to discuss complete abolition of the conventional tariff and the recognition of China's right to customs autonomy. Before the conference had progressed very far, they had secured the consent of the other Powers, and customs autonomy was agreed upon, to commence January 1, 1929.

At this point criticism of the Department of State began to grow more violent at the two extremes of public interest. Those who urged still greater speed and progress began to complain of the dilatory tactics of the Powers, including the United States; and those who felt that every possible concession had been made began to fear that the Department of State would go too far, if it had not already done so. Neither group seemed able to see the other's point of view. The ultra liberals looked upon the agitation which followed the Shanghai shooting of May, 1925, as the beginning of a nationalistic revolt. They pictured China as a second Turkey preparing to throw off the yoke of occidental domination. They feared that, unless the Powers forthwith surrendered all their privileges, the Chinese would take them away. They wanted the United States to capture the good-will of the obstreperous giant by being first to make the surrender. The ultra conservatives on the other hand discounted the flare-up of nationalism as merely a repetition of the anti-foreign sentiment that had burst forth on numerous other occasions during the history of China's foreign intercourse. They pointed to the utter lack of unity on the part of the Chinese people and ridiculed the idea that they could be so united as to follow the example of Turkey. Their fear was that our government, urged on by the Chinese pleas and the support given them by the sentimental elements among our own people, would begin to concede rights entailing severe injury to American interests.

Russia's Disguised Penetration

Meantime the realities of the situation were gradually becoming obvious. The various factors with which an American policy must deal were the old factors—the strong, aggressive Powers and a weak, undependable China. But some of these factors were in disguise and all were in new alignment.

Perhaps the most intractable influence was that of Russia. The Soviet leaders had approached China with lavish promises of friendship and fair dealing. But it soon became evident that under cover of amiable protestations, Soviet Russia was pursuing a course in the Far East that could with difficulty be distinguished from the imperialism of czarist days. Stealthily she was pushing her way into Manchuria, into Mongolia, into North China itself.

As against Russian penetration, it was an outstanding requisite that the four Powers of the Washington treaty should maintain a united front. Overzealousness on the part of the United States in agreeing to the Chinese demands would have broken that front and have resulted forthwith in an abandonment of the Washington program. Very probably that would have been followed by new alliances among the Powers and the Chinese factions and a fresh scramble for Chinese territory. In such a scramble the Russian grip on Mongolia and Turkistan would be tightened; Japan would assert her dominion over Manchuria and possibly other

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His Letter

Chungking, China
September 10, 1925

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Sincerely,
C. H. ADAMS

areas; Great Britain would consolidate her position in Tibet and probably extend her possessions in the neighborhood of Hongkong and her control in the Yangtze valley; France would seek compensation in Yunnan and Kwangsi. War between the rival aggressors might well ensue, and in any event China would be a heavy loser.

The plea that China's troubles are solely due to the unequal treaties falls on deaf ears. Mr. Silas Hardy Strawn, American representative in the customs conference, left no doubt on this point when he told the students at Tsing Hua College that he had "thus far seen no convincing evidence that China's presentday troubles are in any degree attributable to the so-called unequal treaties or to the imperialistic attitude of the foreign Powers. On the contrary, the evidence seems to be overwhelming that the troubles of China today are internal rather than external and that unequal treaties, extraterritoriality, tariff autonomy and imperialism are political slogans which are availed of by agitators to excite the people of China into a frenzy of criticism and unrest."

One need not go so far as Mr. Strawn does in absolving the treaties. Yet, if the treaties were wiped out tomorrow, China would be no nearer the goal of her nationalists. It may be argued that the disappearance of foreign control would remove the one check on the separatist tendencies of the Chinese military barons, that the result of any such precipitate action would be thus to ruin the chances of Chinese unity and independence for a century. But at present it is necessary to point out only that the great task of those who would restore to China its full sovereignty is in China itself. It is useless to rail at foreigners for failure to entrust themselves and their property to Chinese sovereignty so long as the Chinese show not the slightest regard for it.

Achievements of American Policy

To summarize the concrete achievements of the American policy since the Washington Conference is to outline the present status of the negotiations in Peking. In such a summary there are six outstanding factors:

On November 19, 1925, the delegates of the Powers agreed to remove the tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties and to regard the Chinese National Tariff Law as effective on January 1, 1929.

On the same day China agreed, not as a condition of the removal, referred to above, but as a separate matter, to abolish *likin*, as the interior transit tax is called, by January 1, 1929.

What duties shall be collected in the interim is still a matter of negotiation. The Washington treaty authorized an increase of from 5 to 7½ per cent. The Chinese wish to levy a surtax of 30 per cent on tobacco, wines and liquors and of 20 per cent on certain other luxuries. The Japanese wish to negotiate special rates on certain articles in order to protect their cotton-goods factories. The British are also concerned about cotton. Americans are most interested in tobacco tariffs.

Another matter still in negotiation is the disposition of the additional revenues expected to accrue from the increased tariff rates. The Chinese officials want all this money turned into the Treasury for the use of the government. The foreigners, having learned that such funds are liable to vanish like a morning mist and leave no trace behind, insist that the additional revenue, or the greater part of it, shall be earmarked for certain purposes and applied thereto by the foreign officials.

The status of these foreign officials, who now direct the Customs Service and the Salt Tax, is uncertain. The Chinese students demand their elimination from what should be purely Chinese services. The Chinese officials, however, give assurances that there is no intention of removing them.

The Chinese laws and their administration are under examination by commissioners appointed by the various Powers represented at the Washington Conference. These commissioners are to report to their respective governments, and the governments will there-upon take such action as they deem fit about the surrender of extraterritorial privileges.

On the first factor, that of customs autonomy, China's argument is unanswerable. No nation can secure the necessary revenue to maintain its government and arrange a proper protection for its industries unless it has complete freedom in the fixing of its tariff rates. China's case is perfect, and yet there has been considerable kicking against the pricks, even by American business interests. It is argued that to grant China tariff autonomy before there is a stable Chinese government is to injure both foreign trade and the Chinese people. That it will enable the military adventurers who control the government to secure additional millions, which must in the end be paid by the Chinese masses, is probably true. But, if it is true, it must be conceded that this matter is a purely Chinese problem and not one in which we can claim any legal right to interfere.

On the second point, the matter of likin, there is a fairly unanimous opinion. Likin, specifically, is a local tax upon commerce, levied like a customs tax at the provincial borders and often at other barriers across the routes of trade. It is the principal source of revenue of the local military chieftains who really rule the provinces. It is pretty generally agreed that the Chinese government cannot abolish likin by January 1, 1929, or at any other time within a foreseeable future. Yet if the Chinese have tariff autonomy, they have the right to levy such duties as they see fit. And it is difficult to see why they cannot levy them where they see fit. Foreigners will certainly have no right to complain to their governments if a part of the tariff is levied at the seaboard and the remainder inland. Nevertheless, it is hoped to get around this difficulty, in some way and actually to bring about the abolition of likin.

It is this hope that gives still more importance to the third point, the duties to be collected between now and 1929. In addition to the desire that the trade with China shall suffer as little as possible, there seems to be a feeling prevalent that in some way tariff autonomy will be made conditional upon the abolition of likin and that this interim agreement may be, therefore, the basis of China's tariff for many years to come.

The problem of disposition of additional revenues revives disputes that have been recurrent ever since China came into financial relations with the West. Foreign administration of Chinese government funds has been overwhelmingly honest. Chinese administration of such funds has been overwhelmingly dishonest. Foreigners strive to keep these funds under foreign control; Chinese politicians are just as interested in getting them released. A suggested compromise is to allot 30 per cent of the additional funds to the provinces, in compensation for the loss of likin revenues, 30 per cent for the building of roads and railways, 20 per cent for unsecured debts and 20 per cent to the Peking government for its expenses.

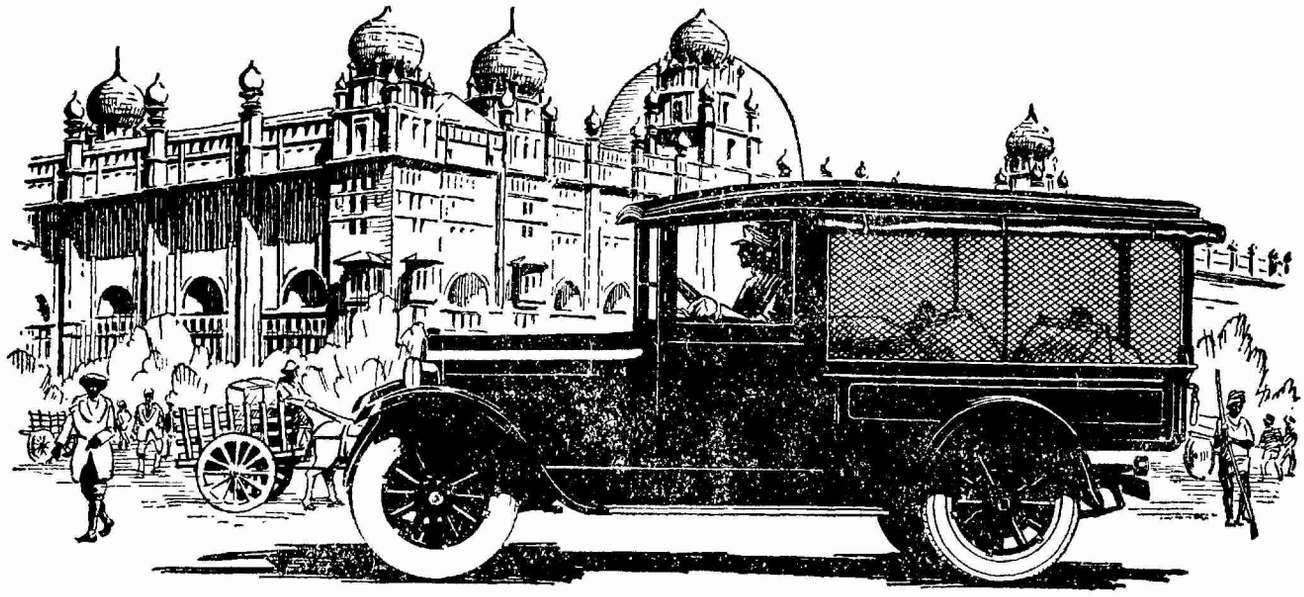
This matter of the relative honesty of Chinese and foreign officials is vital in the direction of the customs and salt services. The foreign officials who are at the head of these departments administer great revenues, large percentages of which are pledged to the service of Chinese bonds held by foreign Powers. It is feared that with the elimination of these officials this money will go the way of other public funds in China. The result might well be open conflict, and China has yet to record anything but a serious loss after a military contest with a modern Power.

Extrality Depends Upon Stable Government

On the last point, that of extraterritoriality, little can be done until the reports of the commissioners are completed. Unless all the advance information from China is surprisingly incorrect, they can hardly find that there is any system of justice in China which can in any measure satisfy the other governments. Whatever may be her rights as to tariff autonomy, China cannot extend an adequate legal system over the country until she organizes a strong central government.

From this survey of the present state of the negotiations and the varying opinions on the proper course to pursue, it is clear that the outstanding accomplishment of American policy is the agreement on customs autonomy. From the point of view of China, the agreement, if it is embodied in a treaty and ratified by the various governments concerned, may well rank with the Hay policies and the Washington Conference as a mile-stone on China's road back to independence. The present Administration has held firmly to the underlying thought of the conference—that China should be given a chance. To give her that chance it has striven not only against all the forces of the world's imperialism but against the severe criticism of powerful interests in this country which may suffer during the period of readjustment.

But if the Chinese cannot establish and maintain a government equal to the task of meeting the obligations of sovereignty, of asserting its authority both within its territory and against any intruders, it will make little difference what agreements are made with the fleeting phantom at Peking. The agreements envisaged by American policy will relieve the Chinese from foreign pressure and give them an opportunity to organize themselves into some semblance of a modern state—one that can live in the present-day world. American policy cannot go beyond that point. It can make the opportunity, but the Chinese themselves must build the state.



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English Editor Contrasts U. S. Unity and Progress to Europe's Chaos

The following article by Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor-in-chief of the Observer, London, was published in the Observer on July 4 and was considered of sufficient importance to be cabled in full for publication in the New York Times for July 5. Mr. Garvin has recently been selected as editor-in-chief for the revision of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica. Mr. Garvin's article dealing with the ideals, social-labor, educational and other accomplishments of the United States is in pleasing contrast to the anti-American propaganda which has been spread in the Far East by certain non-American agencies on the subject of the European War debts.

"TODAY is the Fourth of July with a difference—a date of extraordinary interest in the history of the United States, and one which ought to fill this country with reflection. By a series of coincidences it is a triple anniversary. The birthday of the American nation is also that of its President. Mr. Coolidge, whose quiet habits go with his mighty position. Just a hundred years ago died Thomas Jefferson and another of the fathers and Presidents, John Adams. Jefferson left his ineffacable stamp on American democracy and the world. On that same date, exactly fifty years before—the original Fourth of July, 1776—he had written his own name among many signatures to the Declaration of Independence, but he was the real begetter of the document, which called the United States into being and reacted on Europe to open a whole modern epoch of revolutions up to the climax of the great war. Struggles for unity and independence are a chief key to the history of all that age.

The American Miracle

"Looking back from the high standpoint of this Independence Day upon the astonishing record of their progress, Americans may divide it clearly into three half centuries. Britain and Europe, instead of taking for granted the familiar miracle, may well ask themselves what are the present propositions of that miracle, by what means has it been accomplished, what are the saving lessons to be drawn from it and what its consequences are sure to be in the future? America within itself, for all its present wealth and power, is only halfway to full development; America as a world influence is only beginning. When Jefferson died on this date of 1826 he had seen the republic grow from three millions of citizens to twelve. Half a century later, when the centenary of the foundation of the republic was celebrated in 1876, the population had risen to somewhere about 45,000,000—equal to that of Great Britain today. The ravages of the Civil War were repaired, railway construction on a colossal scale was opening up the West to agriculture, and massed manufacture, though new born, was already an infant Hercules cradled in iron.

"From then till now, during the period covered by the memory of hosts of people still living, the third half-century of the Republic has been the most marvelous of all. A bare statement of facts reduces rhetoric to impotence. On this Fourth of July the population of the United States is nearly 120,000,000. Its wealth, still larger in proportion, is at least seven times as great as that of this country, perhaps ten times as great, and is drawing still further ahead every day. It wields a tremendous mechanical equipment, incessantly improved. Based on the resources of half of the continent, America still is mainly self-contained and self-sustained. Defended on both sides, not by narrow seas, but wide oceans, America is impregnable and invulnerable, enjoying the happiness of political and economic security never known at any time in the Old World. To conceive this reality we must shake off all pre-war impressions about the United States and rise far above all European standards of comparison. America is a giant among nations. Keeping to the eloquence of round numbers, it is enough to say the Republic produces over 20 per cent of the world's wheat, over 40 per cent of all its coal, over 50 per cent of its copper, nearly 60 per cent of its cotton, fully 60 per cent of its steel and 70 per cent of its oil. Relatively to this vast, unified society, pulling together at present better than any other, economic Europe is an impoverished chaos.

Says We Lead in Architecture

"Let no man imagine that this is a spectacle merely of triumphant materialism. Those who take that view understand nothing.

"An increasing amount of wealth is going just where it should. America spends as much upon education as all the rest of the world put together. In architecture she leads grandly. That kind of excellence has always been the index to progress in the other arts.

"Paul Bourget thought the American mastery of steel as inspiring as the Greek mastery of marble. There is no finer book printing in the world than the best that America now creates.

"If the artistic treasures of European countries flow steadily into American collections, let us remember that Rome, Venice Florence, Spain, France, England and Germany at different times made similar use of their wealth to the utmost. England, for instance, when her relative position in the world was very like that of the United States, today, 'collected' Elgin marbles.

Lessons for Europe Drawn

"Religious forces of all kinds are more actively powerful in America than in any European country whatever. You may call 'Fundamentalism' primitive and intolerant; you cannot call it materialistic.

"Where do machines spring from if not, like Minerva, from the brain? We shall glance at a few further reasons for thinking that the prodigious success of the United States in making material wealth and in diffusing it among the mass of the people would have been impossible without the force of character and moral energy which have entered into its progress.

"We come to the question of lessons and consequences for Europe and, above all, for Britain. The first lesson is social. Among ourselves a deadly conflict between capital and labor has raged from the war to the coal strike.

"To too large a degree the temper of capital has been as hard and narrow as a knife. Labor, given over to the imagination of vain things, has done just about all It could to impoverish itself.

Our Prosperity Held Supreme

"By contrast, the American people as a whole have reached a level of general well-being far above anything that has ever been known elsewhere in the world's annals. America is a land of super-millionaires, but still more a land of high wages in return for full output.

"In the supreme business of bringing capital and labor into practical partnership, America is acting while Europe is theorizing. Large numbers of workers across the Atlantic hold shares in the concerns employing them. They are members of the corporations and companies they serve.

"In one big motor business 90 per cent of the employes are buying stock on the instalment plan. In another business, investments of its workers are enough to enable them to elect a majority of the Board of Directors.

"This sort of American worker is a man with a car. He feels himself to be anything but a miserable wage slave. He is not ashamed of his status. He looks his employer in the face like any other man, and he earns his money by putting his back into his job.

"A real constructive revolution is progressing in America.

Concessions Deemed Vital

"There is no possibility of a solution in Europe except on the same lines Socialist working men who will not try to make the best of the present system, yet who cannot have the other, are keeping their feet in the bog without getting their heads to the stars.

"Employers may be certain, on the other hand, that, without a systematic development of high wages and partnership on this side of the Atlantic, unwillingness, unrest, chronic hostility and recurrent strikes must continue to injure the interests of capital.

"Higher output for higher wages, an increasing partnership between capital and labor in counsel and profits, to make their interests the same—either we shall pursue these purposes with all our strength or the whole community, as well as both the economic belligerents will continue to pay the ruinous price of our present devastating antagonisms.

"Either capital will have the vision and courage to offer labor more and more, or the profits of capital—assuredly of fixed capital—in this country will be less and less.

Cannot be Merely European

"In view of either event, the problem of Great Britain is complicated and her choice must be decisive. In all circumstances we must put first our relations of kinship and friendship with the United States. That is the desire of our hearts, but it is also the essence of right judgment. To that

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The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

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cause, even our membership in the League of Nations, while America remains out of it, always must be subordinate. Nothing but the most improbable abuse of its gaint power by the English-speaking republic could drive us the other way. It must not be. We are the only European race which cannot be merely European while we keep our present place in the world.

"As Charles V said in effect 'the language is the soul.' In the world there are nearly 200,000,000 of English speaking persons. A big majority of them are North American, and that majority will increase. To maintain political soldiarity among those using the chief world language, is bound to become a decisive American concern, as it already is at bottom the strongest of British political sentiments.

Sees 200,000,000 Americans in 50 Years

"Sound policy is good foresight, said the sage. Let us look forward and measure carefully the coming conditions. Why are the United States and the British Empire going to be indispensable to each other? We have glanced over three half centuries of the United States, from 1776 to 1926. The end of the next half century ought to see the American people 200,000,000 strong. We need not look so far. In another couple of decades the United States ought to reach easily 150.000,000 inhabitants. To reckon with progress on this scale is a matter of immediate politics, not of abstract speculation. Twenty years soon pass as history counts, and the politics unable to see the obvious in that respect can make no claim to statesmanship.

"Now as American production and consumption move surely on to still more immense expansion, the United States, just like other societies, is bound to enter more and more into interconnection with the rest of the world, this not only because of the need of widening the market for manufacture, but because of the still more vital need of importing raw materials in increasing bulk and variety for domestic use. Rubber is only one instance—though a big one—but even steel and the electric industries must import from abroad part of their rarer metailic elements.

Security Based on Constitution

"The second lesson is political, but it is of surpassing importance. America's Constitution plays no small part in advancing America's prosperity. Her great dead as in no other country still aid the living. That Constitution was deliberately framed with deep reasoning and farsighted judgment. What we call the British Constitution has been knocked about haphazard without any sort of thoughtful rebuilding until it is now rather a ruin than a structure.

"Under the American system, only a large and settled majority of the whole people can alter the fundamental institutions of the country. This security promotes confidence and enterprise. Among ourselves a constant sense of political uncertainty since the break-up of the old twoparty system has become a factor seriously adverse to all our practical interests.

Our Unity and Europe's Disunity

"Another political contrast is far more vital and puts a crucial question to the Old World. Union makes strength. On this side of the ocean, nothing but a United States of Europe could insure to the peoples forming it a general wealth and well-being fully equal to the prosperity of the United States of America.

"That Republic, covering half a continent, surrounds itself by a tariff wall, but the territory inside that wall is larger than all Europe, including Russia, and throughout that region there is free trade between the States and an absolute assurance of peace.

"Europeans have none but themselves to blame for their present abjectly inferior conditions in respect of weaith, power and confidence. With open eyes they choose what they have.

"By exaggerating their nationalisms they depress their lives. They multiply their customs barriers and their armaments and they are always thinking of contingencies which may compel them in fear and honor to murder each other.

Barriers to a United Europe

"The fetish of exaggerated nationalism and racilism, even in the pettiest States, to the hurt of all the great humanities and sanities is base superstition and a disgrace to the civilized intellect in the second quarter of the twentieth century. But at least those who want it must pay for it.

"A United States of Europe with internal free trade and no wars could easily double and treble in one generation the present average level of prosperity. That is certain.

"Otherwise Europeans must remain economic helots by comparison with America because of their plethora of antiquated passions or prejudices and their want of dominating brains. They make the bed they lie on.

"Practically, the movement for a United States of Europe is the biggest idea of the twentieth century. If it succeeds in spite of a thousand obstacles, it will be the biggest thing of the century.

Anglo-American "Partnership"

"It is certain that upon this basis a solid community of Anglo-American interests can be founded. The British Empire covers a quarter of the earth. With its tropical territories it is capable of becoming even more than now the word's richest storehouse of raw materials.

"This island by itself has neither the money nor the men wherewith to achieve anything like a full development of these enormous dominions. They can supply enough and to spare for America as well as for ourselves. Instead of haggling and squabbling about rubber or anything else, we ought to enlist the cooperation of every American interest concerned.

"We ought to encourage American finance and personality to take with us as big a hunk as they like, and the bigger the better, in every field of commercial enterprise under the flag.

"Despite the rubber rumpus and other occasional jars, every thoughtful man of businees in the Republic knows well that no part of the British Empire ever can be in hands more friendly to America and that there is no matter whatever of common concern but can be made the subject of a friendly arrangement to the advantage of both sides.

"On this side the less said the better about political alliances and exclusive Anglo-Saxonism. That only irritates other races and repels the majority of Americans. But a practical partnership in the commercial working of the British Empire can reinforce good feeling by mutual service on the widest scale and create new ties too closely and firmly knitted ever to be broken.

Predicts Decade of Closer Ties

"During the decades following this great Fourth of July those who are still young will see wonders. The total of the English-speaking people will number nearly 300,000,000.

"Acting together, they can be the mightiest of agent and the best. They can preserve the peace. They can lead and insure such an advance of the world's general prosperity and wealth as will make debts insignificant.

"Left to herself, America, sometime in this coming generation, will wipe the debts off the slate.

"Science and invention will transform once more the whole scene of civilization. Air traffic and broadcasting telephony and perhaps television—who knows?—will make familiar intercourse in the same tongue part of the daily life of both peoples. The glorious heritage of the common language, inspired by the love of freedom and law, must become by the necessity of new developments a more intimate bond.

Hails Britain's Day of Pride

"Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lincoln and many anothers—their names were derived straight from these islands. When at the end of the third half-century this Fourth of July is celebrated by nearly 120,000,000 Americans, it is our day of pride and hope as well as theirs.

"If we have vital things to learn from the United States, this small island, when it gets on top of its passing troubles, will show with undiminished vitality that it, too, has something of its own to teach. With over 13,000,000 square miles of territory and a population of 450,000,000, the British Empire is there. It cannot be removed except by events of a kind that would mean a political menace and an industrial injury to the United States.

"The partnership of the Republic in the full development of that quarter of the globe we call the Empire is one of the two greatest constructive ideas of the age, the other being that of the United States of Europe.

Furthering English-Speaking Idea

"The Observer values nothing in its record more than that it took the first steps toward setting up in Parliament Square the fine statue of Abraham Liucoln. Standing there in the old land which gave breath to his ancestors, he symbolizes for all who use his mother tongue a political vision both wonderful and attainable.

"Great as America is within herself on this Fourth of July, she can only realize the fullest possibilities of her future by leading the world-wide influence of the English-speaking idea.

"This is her world policy of the plainest method and the biggest scope. It means an economic instrument of incomparable creativeness, as we have shown, but it means no less the surest aid and safeguard of every higher cause and ideal that are at stake in our time."

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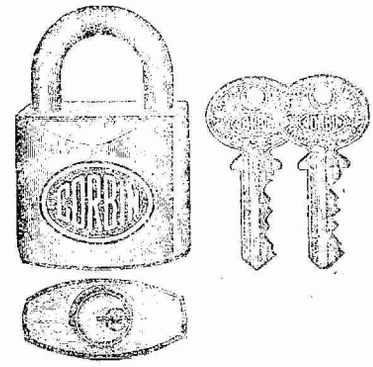

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Shanghai's Exports to U. S. for July 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for month of July 1926 and the period January 1 to July 31, 1926.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	July 1925 Quantities	July 1925 Values	Total for year up to July 31, 1926 Quantities	Total for year up to July 31, 1926 Values
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	155,360	102,811	975,136	643,550
„ „ fro.	„	49,980	5,645	320,620	38,075
„ whole, dried	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ fro.	„	273,980	40,794	403,980	61,570
„ yolk dried	„	134,200	46,003	263,390	82,335
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	530,826	88,205
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	759	4,798	17,889	131,020
	lbs.	31,810		725,831	
Cow	pcs.	2,000	5,707	28,371	8,083
	lbs.	23,604		23,397	
Deer and doe	pcs.	.....	.....	23,397	10,632
Goat and kid	„	103,279	83,051	3,490,286	3,284,964
Sheep & lamb	„	12,763	15,253	213,958	390,820
Hides and Skins, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	.....	.....	8,346	10,977
Moufflon (pulled Goat Skin)	„	.....	.....	2,000	4,081
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	.....	.....	971	4,163
Hare & rabbit	„	20,000	4,911	345,656	81,009
Leopard	„	.....	.....	572	7,523
Marmot	„	.....	.....	31,871	45,425
Pahmi	„	3,200	2,993	16,200	14,870
Raccoon	„	.....	.....	18,866	44,185
Squirrel	„	.....	.....	62,885	9,685
Weasel	„	13,567	23,690	1,262,643	2,050,345
Wolf	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	12	156	41,862	59,506
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	.....	.....	652	4,464
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	4,399	8,396
Dogskin mats	„	5,000	10,093	16,135	33,693
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feathers	lbs.	140,392	57,999	1,061,955	482,485
Intestines	„	116,009	82,144	863,977	781,431
			$486,048		$8,381,492
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	.....	.....	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	.....	.....	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	84,960	82,968	129,468	129,732
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	2,115,402	571,996	4,074,659	1,085,319
			$654,964		$1,226,187
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	13,333	6,709	104,742	51,215
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. L. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	10,496	990	10,496	990
Rhubarb	„	6,720	1,840	35,539	9,692
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	34,500	3,237	304,000	28,073
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	1,885	357
			$12,776		$90,327
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ waste	„	50,808	4,169	270,419	24,949
„ laces & embroideries	.....		161,415	.....	1,271,432
„ misc. manufactures	.....		4,190	.....	5,034
			$169,774		$1,301,415
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fibre	doz.	265	2,114	1,647	21,803
„ rush	„	9,600	3,039	41,242	26,802
„ straw	„	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
Straw goods	.....		.....	.....	23,938
Mattings	sq. yds.	.....	.....	1,798	196
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	1,615	12,407	5,463	46,935
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	443,474	89,391	1,382,918	278,643
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	16,815	8,209	156,637	61,012
„ nets human	„	7,830	61,140	31,765	274,094
„ stumps, human	„	91,315	35,347	639,567	248,336
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	457,554	2,312,732	2,898,727	14,686,908
„ wild	„	175,097	493,755	1,124,341	2,922,282
„ waste	„	141,984	88,083	1,974,240	1,404,594
„ pongee	„	11,975	36,493	165,470	529,360
„ piece goods	„	851	6,034	39,045	296,365
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	21,122
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	1,343	.....	19,148
			$3,319,861		$22,171,763
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufacture of Wood					
Wooden ware	.....		2,090	.....	6,956
Bamboo manufactures	.....		.....	.....	4,584
Lacquerware	.....		.....	.....	2,860
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books	.....		4,062	.....	12,684
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	.....	.....	122,659	24,528
			$6,152		$51,612
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	.....		1,031	.....	10,555
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	.....		3,634	.....	146,209
Soapstone ware	.....		402	.....	29,320
			$5,067		$186,084
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminum, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	168,000	14,446	1,612,000	217,766
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of	.....		23,386	.....	155,716
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores					
Wolframite	lbs.	280,000	33,001	280,000	33,001
			$70,833		$414,080
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)					
			NIL		*NIL*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	1	$183	98	$19,331
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of	.....		12,021	.....	99,252
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	6,666	5,701	232,094	230,980
Household & personal effects	.....		1,364	.....	4,900
Unenumerated articles	.....		336,362	.....	1,935,595
			$355,448		$2,270,727

[(Continued on page 304)

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Motor Cars in Shanghai

According to official lists compiled by the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession, there is a total of 7,496 motor cars, both public and private, using the roads in the foreign controlled areas of Shanghai. Of this number, 5,264 motor cars, representing 366 different makes, are registered in the International Settlement and 2,232 are licensed in the French Concession. These figures do not include motor cycles and motor trucks, which number probably 5,000 in the two areas.

Although we do not have the space to analyze the tables fully, the number of motor cars, as distinct from trucks and motor-cycles, give the following figures for the International Settlement. Public and private cars are added together:

Buick, 543; Ford 406; Studebaker, 301; Morris (Cowley and Oxford), 227; Overland, 195; Dodge, 184; Hupmobile, 182; Chevrolet, 176; Fiat, 156; Citroen, 140; Austin, 113; Essex, 89; Standard, 84; Willys-Knight, 55; Renault, 52.

There are also 12 Rolls-Royces, 12 Daimlers, 35 Cadillacs, 9 Paiges, 34 Packards, 4 Pierce-Arrows, 2 Panhard-Levassors and 1 Itala.

In the French Concession, Fords lead with a total of 299 with Buicks second with 230. The French car Citroen runs a close third with 205. Others are: Chevrolet, 99; Fiat, 79; Dodge, 69; Austin, 50; Hupmobile, 58; Essex, 48; Chandler, 32; Delage, 34; Cadillac, 27; Morris (Cowley and Oxford), 118; Overland, 51; Packard, 26; Renault, 86; Standard, 29; Studebaker, 118; Willys-Knight, 22. Other cars are listed as follows:

A. C.	2	Hispano Suiza	1
A. D.	1	Hudford	2
Adler	1	Hudson	22
Aga	4	Humber	6
Ajax	2	Hurlbust	1
Albert	2	Huden	1
Alldays	1	Hotchkiss	1
Allen	2	Interstate	2
Amilcar	1	Jewett	17
Angus Sanderson	1	Jordan	3
Anderson	2	Jowett	5
Argyll	1	King	1
Apperson	1	Kissel	2
Armstrong Siddeley	2	La Licorne	1
Arrol Johnston	1	Lea Francis	1
Auburn	1	Liberty	3
Austro-Daimler	2	Locomobile	1
Aniel	1	Mag	1
Albion	1	Majola	1
Bayliss Thomas	1	Marmon	2
Bean	4	Mathis	9
Belsize	1	Maxwell	19
Bentley	1	Mercedes	1
Bentz	6	Metallurgique	1
Berliet	11	Millburn	4
Bianchi	5	Millelectro	6
Brasier	10	Minerva	4
Briscoe	7	Mitchell	1
Bugatti	1	Monroe	1
C. M. C.	1	N. A. G.	2
Calthorpe	3	Nash	13
Carden	1	Oakland	5
Chalmers	1	Oldsmobile	17
Chrysler	13	Opel	4
Cleveland	2	Paige	10
Clyno	2	Panhard-Levassor	1
Columbia	4	Peerless	3
Crossley	3	Peugeot	23
Crenton	1	Plumber	1
Crow	2	Protos	7
D. F. P.	1	Premier	5
Daimler	5	Puch	1
Darracq	1	Ravel	1
De Dion Bouton	1	Reo	1
Dennis	2	Roamer	4
Detroit Electro	1	Rolland Pilain	2
Diatto	1	Rolls Royce	2
Donnet Gedel	1	Rover	4
Durkopp	4	Rugby	10
Durant	2	S. A. R. A.	1
Delahaye	10	Salmson	5
Dixi	1	Seequeville-Hoyau	1
E. A. Silagi	1	Saxon	1
Elgin	1	Schneider	1
Franklin	5	Scripps Booth	17
G. B. S.	1	Seneca	2
G. M. S.	2	Siddely Diong	1
Galloway	1	Singer	3
Gray	7	Soyker	1
Star	4	Talbot	11
Stearns Knight	5	Talbot Darracq	1
Steyer	1	Templar	2
Stoewer	1	Unic	4
Stutz	3	Vauxhall	3
Sunbeam	6	Velie	3
Swift	3	Wolseley	5

Total Private Licences 2,075

Total Public Licencss 157

Shanghai and the Cholera Epidemic

The cholera epidemic, which has been sweeping over Shanghai for the last few weeks, appears to be abating somewhat due to the rigid preventive measures taken by the Chinese and municipal authorities and partly to the recent break in the oppressive heat, which occured last Saturday, August 14, when cooling showers bathed the city and outskirts.

The disease reached its height during the week ending August 7, when 321 Chinese and 6 foreigners succumbed. The unsanitary conditions prevailing in the Native City and Chapei, together with lack of adequate preventive measures, gave the scourge a headway that was difficult to check. The continued drought made a famine seem inevitable.

In the *Municipal Gazette*, the official publication of the Shanghai Municipal Council, for August 14, the Health Department states that the first case of cholera was reported in June, but during July the number of cases rapidly increased and by July 17 the disease was epidemic. "The first cases admitted to Hospitals in the Settlement came from Chapei," states the *Gazette*, "and of the total number of 1,399 cases notified among the Chinese during the month, 800 or nearly 60 per cent were from Chinese Territory, and of these 520 or 65 per cent were from Chapei." The Municipal Health authorities investigated conditions at the Chapei Waterworks and found cholera germs in samples of the water from the intake in Soochow Creek, from the filter beds and from a tap in the mains. The Chapei plant was found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition and prompt action was urged.

Chapei Waterworks Answers Criticizing Article

In connection with the cholera epidemic in Shanghai, considerable interest was caused by an article which appeared in the August 13 issue of the *North-China Daily News* which stating that the Chapei Waterworks, which supplies water to an enormous Chinese population living in Chapei, was partly responsible for the epidemic. The article, which claims to have been written "with a full knowledge of the import of every statement made therein," stated that the unfortunate residents of Chapei pay for water and receive nothing better than liquid filth. Nauseous smells, dirt and neglect everywhere was described. Tap water was analyzed and found full of cholera germs. The intake from Soochow Creek was found in the midst of beggar boats and the pipes crusted with a layer of filth, caked more or less hard.

Mr. S. C. Chu, manager of the Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ltd., in a letter to the editor of the *North-China Daily News* on August 16, replied to the statements referred to in the above paragraph. Mr. Chu alleges that the article was "replete with very inaccurate and highly exaggerated statements." Mr. Chu, in his statement, outlined the history of the Chapei Waterworks, its uphill task because of financial difficulties and cival wars. At the outset of cholera indications, he stated, the company realized their responsibility and sought foreign engineer's assistance from the Settlement. "What we wish to emphasize here," Mr. Chu stated, "is that the recent improvement in the water supply, which you said was due to foreign pressure, was really made as a result of a keen realization of a responsibility demanded by the occasion and not in deference to attacks based upon exaggerated statements maliciously made and in a carping spirit for no other purpose than to throw into discredit an organization simply because it is Chinese."

The assertion that the water tanks were cleaned only once in one or two months was denied by Mr. Chu, who said that they were formerly cleaned once in six days and at present as the alum dosage has been applied, they are cleaned once in a week. Mr. Chu stated that plans are under way for substantial improvements. With the purchase of 150 mow of land at Chung Kung Road, near Woosung, for building new waterworks, the company expects to have a modern and complete plant in operation by next summer. The new plant will draw its water from the Huangpu River instead of Soochow Creek, which is polluted by the impure water from the mills along its banks.

News from South China

The Canton Police, to check further labor funds in the Southern Capital, have again issued another warning, this time advising the labor unions that further attempt during the period of war against the North to make trouble at home will be considered an act of counter-revolution and treason against the Kuomintang in Canton. Notwithstanding the warning, the mechanics belonging to the Central Labor Union are said to have already prepared bombs, besides a post of 120 gun-men, for further war; while the Kuomintang Workers Conference is recruiting several hundred boxers to assist in further struggles.

The Canton newspapers other than the two Kuomintang journals the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* and the *Kuo Min Sen Wen* are still unable to re-appear on account of lack of printers and compositors who have gone on strike demanding part control of editorial policy and higher wages. The Central Labor Union, generally known as "anti-Red" in politics, in sympathy with the Canton Press Association, has taken upon itself to come to the assistance of the Press Association and has promised to recruit workers from outside or induce some of the indifferent "Reds" in Canton to desert the Kuomintang Workers Conference in order to join the Central Labor Union so as to receive protection for resuming work with the newspaper printing offices.

Cooks and "boys" employed by the foreign staffs of Canton Christian College are contemplating a general strike on the campus, as a protest against the recent discharge by a member of the staff of an amah. Some foreign teachers of the College have decided to dismiss their servants altogether.

Japanese hotels and restaurants in Canton are opposing search by Chinese Police on the ground of extra-territoriality, and the Kuomintang Foreign Office is taking up the matter with the Japanese Consulate-General. The claim of the Police is that during the present war against the North, espionage on the part of the enemy is possible, and search for political suspects is necessary and it should extend to foreign public houses as well as the Chinese in Canton. The Police has also heard that many unlicensed girls have had the habit of frequenting the Japanese hotels especially.

To properly regulate the standard of scales in Canton, the Kuomintang Commissioner of Industry is appointing a special deputy to inspect all forms of measurements in that city. Mr. Lee Chung Soo has been appointed a deputy in this service.

The oil pressers in Canton, having been fighting all this week in street battles with clubs and bamboo sticks, are to have an "armistice," on mediation of members of the same trade from the country districts. The fight, it may be recalled, has been caused by a dispute between the "Reds" and the "anti-Reds" over certain election results, in which the success of Lau Yi Chung, as president of the Union, was questioned by the "anti-Red" faction in the organization. Verbal dispute was naturally followed by fists, and this in turn came the three days street battles, during which a casualty list of more than 50 was recorded. Fortunately the number of dead did not exceed ten. The Police Chief of Canton was also involved in the trouble, as he had to sign a special order threatening to arrest those who fail to stop further fightings.

Mr. C. L. Tan, a Straits-born Chinese who is now Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hoihao, in the island of Hainan, has been appointed by the Kuomintang in Canton to be chairman of a special commission to investigate into the past political standing of prominent inhabitants of the 13 districts in that island. Those to be found of having affiliated with the movement of General Chen Chiung-ming in the past will have their property confiscated by the Kuomintang.

To improve the salt revenue in Hainan and make a collection of $250,000 or more from this source, the syndicate now farming out the tax for collection will be asked to at least contribute that amount annually; otherwise, the Kuomintang is to offer the collection to another syndicate.

Mail and telegraph censorship by supervision of the newly organized Board of Censors in Canton City will be extended to the ports of Swatow, Hoihao, Pakhoi, Wuchow, Nannling, Kongmoon, and others. The Board was formally inaugurated last Thursday in Canton. In the past both the Chief of Police and the Kuomintang Army have sent censors to the post offices, but now the inspection of mails and other messages is to be directed by a centralized board. The Board also has jurisdiction over all printed matters issued by or passing Canton and other ports within Kuomintang influence.

The Propaganda Bureau of the Kuomintang Army has resumed publication of its daily war bulletins and other party information. The strike of workers in its printing office has been settled by paying off part of the arrears in wages and increasing their pays a little.

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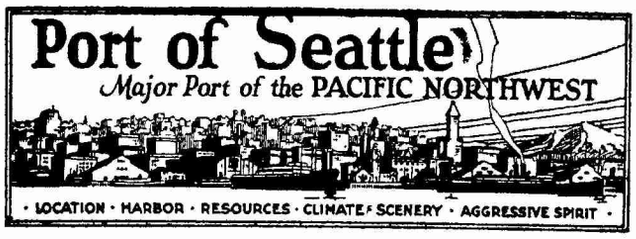

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August 20, being the anniversary of the death by assassination of Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, late Chief of the Kuomintang Labor Division and founder of the Kuomintang Peasants Leagues, will be specially observed by Chinese Soviets throughout Kwangtung.

The Chinese Soviets as represented by the Kuomintang Peasants League, according to latest statistics, have the following strength:-In the Province of Kwangtung, there are 4,727 leagues with 647,766 members; Kwangsi 36 leagues, 844 members; Honam, 274 leagues, 270,000 members; Szechuan, 80 leagues, 6, 683 members; Hunan, 87 leagues, 2,150 members; Shantung, 12 leagues, 284 members; Chihli, 27 leagues, 1,342 members; Kiangsi, 36 leagues, 1,153 members; Johol, five leagues, 2,200 members; Harbin, one league, 600 members; and Shensi, 30 leagues, 1,000 members.

The Peasants Leagues in Kwangtung are scattered in 4,527 villages throughout 23 districts of "Hsiens" in the Province. In Kwangtung in districts like Kwangling, Wuhua, and others the Peasants Leagues are very powerful and on times they were the government there on local affairs.

In some districts the peasants influence is unlike the workers in Canton and other large Cantonese cities.

The Kuomintang, to better utilize the organized power of its membership, has a number of subsidiary organizations, including the Workers Delegate Conference; the Peasants League; the Merchants League; the Kuomintang Students Union; the League of Workers, Farmers, Students, and Merchants.

Canton, August 6, 1926.

Shanghai Exports to U. S. A.

(*Continued from page 300*)

RECAPITULATION	*Total for year up to July 31, 1925*	*Total for year up to July 31, 1926*
Group 0—Animal and Animals Products, except Wool and Hair,	$10,217,896	$8,381,492
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	807,290	1,226,187
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	153,899	90,327
Group 3—Textiles	19,714,246	22,171,763
Group 4—Wood and Paper	77,612	51,612
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	40,624	186,084
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	442,712	414,080
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	44,898	19,331
Group 9—Miscellaneous	882,749	2,270,727
	$88,946,279	$69,052,232

Total for the month of July 1926 $4,911,332

China Trade With U. S. Much Lower

Export business between China and the United States for the first six months of the present year shows a decided turn for the worse, as China is poorer by G$19,900,000, about 22 per cent.

Figures of 1925 show that in the January-June period, China, mainly through Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao, shipped G$88,946,279 worth of assorted cargo to America, while in the corresponding 180 days the amount arrived at was but G$69,052,232.

The exchange situation was all in America's favor this year. Whereas a year ago it required G$75 to $77 to purchase Tls. 100, at this time the rate is down to 71, 72 1/2-100.

The greatest loss was in textiles. In 1925 G$41,622,561 came from America to purchase silks, cottons and carpets, this year the difference is G$12,000,000. At that during June 2,299,652 good American dollars came to China for raw silk for the ladies' winter clothing.

Raw Materials Fall

Eggs and egg products, skins and hides, feathers and intestines took a big drop, roughly $27,000,000 as against $22,000,000. Vegetable food products, beancake, peanuts and walnuts, seeds, hemp and rape, and wood oils, dropped from G$12,818,054 to G$9,212,635, while other vegetables, such as gum, camphor, rhubarb, millet and tobacco leaf lost 30 per cent, sliding to G$291,317.

Wood and paper, increasing seven per cent, rose to G$319,313. Porcelains, pottery, China ware and jade jumped like an express elevator—G$47,082 to G$243,749.

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Men and Events

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, has returned from a month's vacation in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl of Shanghai have gone to Japan on vacation. Mr. Schuhl is a member of the law firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

J. W. Moore, connected with the Asiatic Petrolium Company at Changsha, Hunan Province, was captured by Chinese bandits on Aug. 13 and is being held for a ransom of $40,000.

Serge Stepanoff, formerly an officer with Gen. Wrangel's army, who has been well known in Shanghai for two or three years as a cartoonist, died on Saturday, Aug. 14 following a heat stroke.

F. J. Raven of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, departed on Thursday, August 12 on the Admiral Line steamer *President Jackson* for a two months business trip to the United States.

Comm. G. de Rossi, former Italian Consul-General at Shanghai, who was transferred to Peking several months ago as Charge d'Affairs, has been officially appointed Italian Minister to Peking.

Lady Macleay, wife of the British Minister to China, will officiate at the opening of the new building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Tientsin, which is scheduled for August 21.

Dr. Carl E. Reiss, of the United States Public Health Service in Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Reiss and children, was in Shanghai this week enroute to Manila from America on the *President Cleveland*.

A son, Richard Jennings, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nash of Soochow University on Thursday, August 12. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are both graduates of the University of Missouri. Mr. Nash has charge of the department of physical education at Soochow University.

Henry W. Kinney, formerly connected with the *Japan Advertiser*, but now attached to the Dairen office of the South Manchuria Railway, who spent several days in Shanghai last week, has returned to Dairen. Mr. Kinney accompanied his son to Shanghai, who is proceeding to England to attend school.

James J. Underwood and E. A. Miller, American citizens conviced of an arms swindle in Tientsin seveal week ago arrived in Seattle on the *President McKinley* on July 10 to serve sentences of 30 and 18 months respectively. The sentences will be served in the state prison at McNeil Island.

Major C. P. Holcomb of Fessenden, Holcomb and Snydar, departed on August 12 on the *President Jackson* of the Admiral Line on a brief visit to the United States. Prior to his departure, Major Holcomb was given a farewell dinner by the members of the American Troop, S. V. C., of which he has been commander.

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, wife of the American Consul General, is planning to depart on the U. S. transport *Henderson* for a visit in the United States. The *Henderson*, which is scheduled to sail on Friday, August 20, to Manila, following which it will call at Guam, then to San Diego and Hampden Roads, Va.

Chinese students to the number of approximateiy 200 who are sailing this month for the United States to attend various colleges and universities, were entertained on Wednesday, Aug. 18 at the residence of Julean Arnold, 30 Route Pichon, the hosts being a number of local organizations, including the American University Club.

Judge E. Finley Johnson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Mr. Finley Johnson, passed through Shanghai last Sunday, August 15 on the *President Cleveland* for the United States. Judge Johnson was Chairman of the International Judicial Inquiry into the Naking Road tradegy of last summer.

A Chinese chauffer employed by the Taylor Garage was found murdered in his car on Hochien near Ward Road, Shanghai on Friday, August 14. There were two bullet holes in the back of his head. According to the police report, the car was engaged by two Chinese late the previous evening, but no motive for the crime has been discovered.

The Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, Canadian missionary for many years stationed in Japan, died of heart failure on a train near St. Thomas, Ontaria, on July 13, according to a dispatch in the *New York Times*. Mr. Robinson was accompanied at the time by Rev. Dr. Simmons of Honan Province, China. They were on their way to a conference at Alma College.

An eight-storey apartment house for the exclusive use of bachelors is soon to be constructed on Rue Cardinal Mercier, French Concession, Shanghai, according to a recent announcement by Arnhold and Company, which firm will have charge of the construction. The architects will be Palmer and Turner. The new apartment house will be directly opposite the new French Club.

Ambassador Charles MacVeagh has imported from the United States two large bay horses for his and Mrs. MacVeagh's use while in Japan. In a statement appearing in the *Japan Advertiser*, Ambassador MacVeagh said that he preferred horses to an automobile and that he had recently purchased two carriages, a coupe and a Victoria. The horses were purchased in Portland and transported to Yokohama on the Oregon Oriental Line steamer, *Oakridge*.

An area of land located on the Shanghai Bund measuring a little more than three mow, or about a half acre, was sold last week by the owners, the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the selling price being Tls. 600,000. The same piece of land was purchased thirty years ago by the Yokohama Specie Bank for Tls. 170,000. It is now said to be worth Tls. 300,000 per mow, but was sold at a lower valuation in order to keep the property under the control of the Japanese.

Several weeks ago Eugene Chen, minister of foreign affairs of the Nationalist Government at Canton in the course of an address declared that "What Canton thinks today, China will think tomorrow." Now the esteemed *Peking Leader* comes along and editorially informs us that "what the students of Peking think today, the students of the country will think tomorrow." Now if we could only get these Peking and Canton thinkers together and induce them to think in unison, we might have better times all over China tomorrow.

Dr. C. Bennett has been appointed resident physician and superintendent of the Shanghai General Hospital in place of Dr. J. B. Fearn, deceased. Dr. Bennett, who is of British nationality has had considerable service in health undertakings in China and South Africa. He was a captain in the Royal Medical Corps during the World War, following which he returned to China to become port medical officer at Woosung. It is reported that Dr. B. H. Stanley Aylward. will be appointed Woosung port physician in the place vacated by Dr. Bennett.

Hon. Wm. B. Gliver, member of Congress from Alabama, who has been traveling in the Far Wast for several weeks, was entertained at luncheon at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday, Aug. 17 by F. L. Robbins, representative in China for Parke, Davis and Company. Congressman Oliver, who is a member of the committees on appropriations and naval affairs of the House of Representatives, arrived in Shanghai about two weeks ago and proceeded to Peking where he spent several days investigating conditions. He is planning to return home on the U.S. transport *Henderson*.

Among the speakers on subjects pertaining to the Far East at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, which opened at Williams College on July 29, were, Prof. Geo. H. Blakeslee of the department of history and international relations of Clark University; Prof. H. Duncan Hall, department of international relations, University of Sydney, Australia; Henry K. Norton, correspondent on China and Far Eastern subjects, New York; Prof. C. G. Dittmer, department of economics, Wisconsin University; James Olesen, former Danish Minister, Peking; Dr. Edward H. Hume, Yale in China, Changsha.

According to a Mukden dispatch by the *Asiatic News Agency* appearing in the *Peking Leader* for August 11, Marshal Chang Tso-ling is planning to celebrate the anticipated victory over the Kuominchun by constructing a million dollar hotel in the Manchurian Capital for the accommodation of foreign and Chinese visitors. According to the report, the forthcoming Fengtien victory is expected to make Mukden the center of Chinese politics hence the necessity for hotel accommodations to handle the crowds. The new hotel is to be constructed near Marshal Chang's headquarters and is to be modeled on the Wagons Lits Hotel in Peking.

About 60 Chinese journalists and 30 Japanese of the same profession were entertained at dinner at the Rokusan Garden in Shanghai on Sunday, Aug. 15, the host being Rokusaburo Shiraishi, proprietor of the Rokusan Garden, the Japanese cafe. The guests were served by Japanese geishas dressed in Chinese style and during the dinner there were performances of Japanese singing and dancing. Each of the guests was presented with a fan containing a reproduction of the Japanese flag on one side and the Chinese flag on the other. One feature of the entertainment was the turning loose of a number of rabbits in the garden during the entertainment.

Dr. K. F. Yen, a graduate of Cornell University, who holds Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago and who also took post graduate work at Cambridge, has been appointed head of the physics department of Shanghai College. For the past five years Dr. Yen has been head of

(*Continued on page VI*)

Commercial Press Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary

The Commercial Press, Shanghai, premier publishing house in the Orient, is celebrating this month, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the company. The original capital was $4,000, but today has been increased to $5,000,000. Originally the company was a small printing plant, but due to the development of modern educational ideas in China, the concern has expanded into all phases of educational and publishing work, turning out text books, school equipment and magazines in vast quantities. The Company for many years has taken the lead in welfare work for its employes, maintaining clubs, hospitals and nurseries on the premises for the workers.

Harbin American Consul Attacked by Chinese Soldiers

George Hanson, American Consul at Harbin was attacked and narrowly escaped injury at the hands of Chinese soldiers on August 8. According to Mr. Hanson's report of the affairs, he had just stepped out of the door of the Consulate compound when he was rudely jostled and pushed against the wall by Chinese soldiers who were straggling along the street. When he attempted to defend himself, he was furiously attacked by the soldiers using their rifles and rifle-butts. Finally a Chinese policeman on duty at the corner rushed up and succeeded in getting Mr. Hansen back into the Consulate. The soldiers belonged to a new force recently organized known as "bandit-suppression" troops and had been chasing a gang of bandits on the outskirts of the city. A strong complaint was lodged with General Chang Huan-hsiang, commissioner of foreign affairs and also with the Governor of Kirin and in addition the matter has been reported to the American Legation in Peking.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Ethel Cameron whose last address was Au Chic Parisien at No. 44 Bubbling well Road, this city. Any particulars concerning her present address will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, Chinese Minister to Brazil who has been on furlough, will return to Brazil at the end of this month. He will travel by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, accompanying his daughter to the Netherlands, where she in to be married to the son of Mr. Wang Kuang-yi, the Minister to that country.

The Chinese press reports that an agreement has been reached between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Government, under which the latter will supply twenty million dollars for the construction of railway lines. It is stated that the Waichiaopu is much exercised over the alleged agreement which, it said, would be in contravention of the Sino-Russian agreement of 1924.

The Waichiaopu is restricting Chinese, who have no fixed occupation, from going to Russia, according to the vernacular press. The purpose is to prevent Bolshevik influence.

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Political Developments for Week Ending August 14

Nankow Pass, the stronghold of the Kuominchun forces, was officially reported captured by the Fengtien troops on the morning of August 14, thus giving the "Allied" armies their first significant victory since the evacuation of Peking some months ago. Peking was bedecked with flags and banners in consequence of the report that the Pass had fallen. Although the "Allied" victory constitutes the most significant news event of the week under review, other events are of great interest and importance. The summary execution of a Peking newspaper editor by Tupan Chang Chung-chang raised such a storm of public protest that the Fengtien commander released another editor who was also slated for the same fate. Outrages against foreigners are reported from various places. Admiral Tu Shi-kuei, acting Premier, has decided to tender his resignation now that Nankow Pass has been captured, in order that the Cabinet may be reorganized. The Canton Government is continuing to claim growing authority for itself and impotence for the Peking regime and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, seems more interested in restoring his Manchurian currency than in the Allied drive against the Kuominchun. Marshal Wu Pei-fu steadfastly refuses to leave the North for Hunan Province to drive out the Southerners at Changsha.

The complete power exercised by the military leaders of China was indicated more dramatically than any other fact in the sudden execution early on the morning of August 6 of the Chinese editor of the *Sheh Hui Jih Pao*, Mr. Lin Pai-shui, a veteran Peking journalist, 50 years old. The editor was roused at one a.m. by the Peking gendarmerie authorities and promptly arrested. Without trial, he was taken from his house and executed without loss of time the same night. His body was placed in a coffin and returned to his family. A brief proclamation announced that "upon the orders from Tupan Chang Tsung-chang, the manager of the *Sheh Hui Jih Pao* should be executed due to his confirmed connection with the enemy army." Mr. Lin makes the second well-known Chinese editor in Peking to be put to death by the military since the evacuation of the Kuominchun and the Tuan regime from Peking last April. According to reports, no formal charge was made against the editor, but his offence is believed to have been an editorial attacking certain military leaders, including Tupan Chang Chung-chang. Another Peking editor was arrested and sentenced to be executed by the Shantung Tupan, but protests brought to bear had his sentence changed to life imprisonment and later he was released.

Following the arrival in Nanking of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's representative in the Peking Government, Mr. Wang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the mystery surrounding the position of Marshal Sun in the present struggle was somewhat cleared. The Allied victory at Nankow Pass will also assist materially Sun's final decision. Marshal Sun has made it plain that his "peace telegram" was faked throughout. He has emphasized that, while he loves and prefers peace, he will fight if attacked. Marshal Sun has requested Wu Pei-fu to return to Hankow and take charge of military affairs in Hunan but Wu declined until Huailai was captured from the Kuominchun forces. It is quite possible now that the Allied troops are making headway in the North, that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will pay more attention to Southerners in Hunan Province. It appears that Wu Pei-fu is certain that Sun Chuan-fang will not tolerate the Canton forces in any of the latter's provinces.

The two main war zones—the North west and Hunan Province—are not alone in demanding the attention of the militarists. In Shantung and Hunan rebellions of troops have broken out. According to the *Hankow Herald*, the Chinese press published a sensational telegram circulated by the newly-formed peasants' army of Shantung and Hunan, known as the People's Army. The telegram calls upon the people to rise against the warlords, who are charged with reducing the country to misery and suffering. Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are attacked and the people urged to join the People's Army under the command of Li Chun, Yuan Yung-ping and Fan Chung-hsiu.

Government Affairs

Several decisions last week by the Peking Cabinet give an idea of the confused state which persists politically. About the same time that the Tupan of Kiangsi replied that he could not remit salt funds to Peking because he needed the money for war and flood relief purposes, the Cabinet heard from the Chinese charge d'affaires at London that the British Government agreed with Peking that no loan should be made to the Canton regime. Then, a day later, on August 5 the Cabinet voted to add the official seal of the former provisional Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, to the collection in the Historical Museum, as a relic of a curious period in Chinese politics, and the representatives of Government school in Peking petitioned the Premier and Minister of Education to provide money or else the schools cannot reopen this autumn.

Following this a report was circulated that a new $20,000,000 loan, to be known as the 15th Year New Treasury Bonds, is planned and will be submitted for Cabinet approval, and Premier Tu Hsi-kuei telegraphed the provinces to abstain in future from exercising prerogatives of the Central Government—a right which they had in the absence of a Government in Peking but which they now no longer have. A cablegram from Minister Lu in Switzerland was also reported as saying that he will not return to Peking to be formal Premier because he is not needed and the Tu Cabinet is fulfilling all necessary qualifications. Meanwhile, nothing further about the resumption of the Tariff Conference was heard, except Canton's boast that the Nationalist movement in opposition is steadily growing. The Government has also asked the provinces to arrest, if possible, M. Borodin, Russian advisor to the Canton regime. This apparently occurred after the Chinese charge d'affaires at Moscow reported that the Soviet Government declined to take responsibility for Soviet citizens helping the Kuominchun and Canton authorities.

Financial Matters

According to the North China papers, Marshal Chang Tso-lin severely berated the Chinese merchants of Mukden for allowing the *fengpiao*, or Mukden currency, to drop to 6.50 to the dollar. He demanded some sort of measure to stabilize the currency but when no suggestion was made, he decided to take drastic steps. Aside from contributing $10,000,000 to "buy" *fengpiao*, he decided to raise a loan by assigning shares to various circles. He also resolved to replace the present Mukden Chamber of Commerce by a new one and to execute anyone found speculating in *fengpiao*. These measures succeeded in strengthening the Mukden currency somewhat, for by August 4, they were worth 5.50 to the dollar instead of 6.50.

Tsai Ting-kan, Foreign Minister in Peking, is reported to have negotiated for the release of $500,000 a month for the Peking Police and garrison, and this sum, if granted is expected to cut down the monthly difficulties of the Minister of Finance, especially at this time when the militarists are frequently demanding huge sums of money for the upkeep of their fighting forces.

Liang Shih-yi, W. W. Yen and Chang Chi-tan have been chosen to head three committees of the Chinese delegation to the Tariff Conference, but no active work is being done at present in this connection. At Canton, demonstrations and resolutions are taking place as a protest against the resumption of the Tariff Conference.

Chamberlain on China

The only interesting item affecting China's relations with the world was a brief report of a reply made by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on August 2. Sir Austen Chamberlain said that Britain would not follow an independent policy in China and meant to cooperate with the Peking Diplomatic Corps despite possible delays, etc. He also emphasized that Britain intends to observe the provisions of the Washington treaties. On the next day Mr. Locker Lampson, in reply, stated that Britain favors the rendition of the Mixed Court at Shanghai and will introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament (which meets in November) to carry out recommendations of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission. The report of Lord Willingdon's committee is expected to be published this fall.

Pope Honors Chinese

Three more Chinese Roman Catholic priests have been appointed to the episcopacy by the Pope at Rome and will leave next month with their three other Chinese colleagues and the Apostolic Delegate to China, Msgr. Celso Constantini, for the consecration ceremony at Rome on October 24.

American Released

The American Roman Catholic priest Father Cunningham, who was kidnapped by bandits on July 15 in western Hunan, has been released, according to despatches from Hankow under date of August 3. No details are forthcoming

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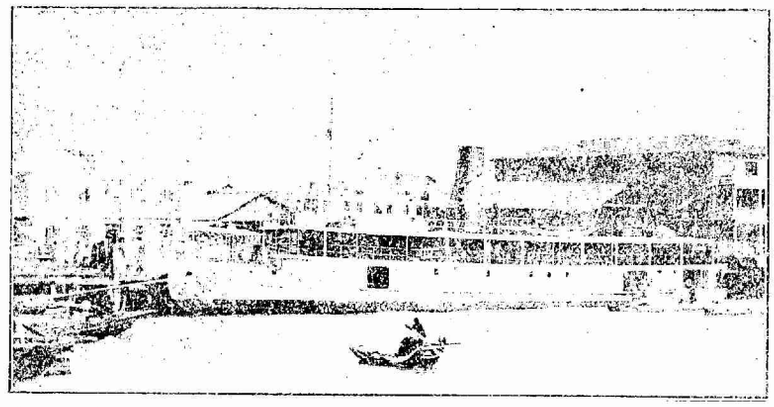

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Compiled by the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*

Name	Address	Year Established	No. of Machines	Capital	Manager's Name	Workers	Trademarks	Output in bales daily	Market besides China	Remarks
Mitsui Flour Mill	105 Yangtszepoo	1896	16	Tls. 100,000	B Yamanishi	8	Seu Hsin, Three Horse, Gold Fish	2,500	Straits Settlements	work suspended
Foh Foong Flour Mill	25 Mokanshan Road	1898	24	$ 1,000,000	Sung King Shi	500	Bicycle, Tiger, Fish	6 6,000	as above	——
Foh Sing Mill Co. No. 4	2 Tonquin Road	1905	22	$ 300,000	Ting Tse Jen	68	Sun and Moon, Fisherman	5,000	China only	machine capacity big
Lie Dah F. M. Co.	140 Jessfield Road	1909	18	Tls. 200,000	Koo Hsin Yi	80	Sky	3,000	Occident	——
Sun Dah Mill Co. No. 4	28 Ave de Bezaure	1909	24	Tls. 190,000	Koo Hsin Yi	184	Double Horse	5,500	China only	——
Dah Yiu F. M. Co.	39 Soochow Road	1909	6	Tls 40,000	Koo Hsin Yi	30	Rhinoceros	1,000	Occident	——
Foh Sing F. M. Co. No. 1	23 Kuang Fu Road	1913	15	$ 500,000	Wang Yao Cheng	150	Green Star	4,500	Straits	——
Wah Foong F. M. Co.	55 Ferry Road	1914	15	Tls. 500,000	Chen Mei Su	160	Wheat, Double Peaches	5,000	Straits and China	——
Sing Chang F. M. Ltd.	272 Nantao	1914	4	Tls. 30,000	Koo Hsin Yi	20	Tiger	800	China and Straits	——
Foh Sing M. No. 2	2 Tongnin Road	1914	49	Tls. 600,000	Ting Tse Jen	233	Bat, Fisherman, Star	14,000	Straits and China	——
Chang Foong M. Co. Ltd.	8 Ichang Road	1916	49	—	Hsieh Hua Ju	260	FieldGun, Bird, Man & Horse	11,000	China and Straits	Rented out to Yi Chi
Foh Sing F. M. Co. No. 6	55 N. Soochow Road	1919	18	$ 400,000	Char Chung Kong	100	Battleship Red & Blue Bat	5,000	China, Straits, Japan, Europe	——
Foh Sing F. M Co No. 7	17 Chengtu Road	1919	49	$ 1,500,000	Wang Yu Ching	300	Bat, Fisherman,	13,000	Straits	——
Foh Sing F. M. No. 8	2 Tongnin Road	1921	48	$ 600,000	Ting Tse Jen	284	Star	16,500	Straits	——
Ziang Sing F. M. Co.	Zao Ka Doo, Pang Peh	1921	12	$ 500,000	Kao Kan Ching	130	Red Phaenix, Five Bats	2,600	China only	——
Chung Hua M Co.	Paoshan Hsien	1924	—	$ 250,000	Chow King Tze	80	Ju Yi, Kuai Hsin Castle,	2,000	China only	——
Sing Dah F. M. Co.	3 Macao Road	1924	14	$ 500,000	Sung King Yung	100	San Tou, Ling Fung, Chin Pao,	4,000	Straits and China	——
Yu Tung F. M. Co.	Chapei	1926	33	$ 500,000	Chu Chin Hou	—	Double Dragon, en	7,000	Straits	——
Foh Sing F. M. No. 3	Ferry Road	1926	24	$ 600 000	Wang Yao Cheng	140	Star	6,000	Straits	Combined with Hua Shin

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(Oxford), LL. B. (Oberdeen)
Advocate
Office: 100 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Telephone C. 4701

From the Chinese Press

Mukden, Aug. 12.—It is estimated that Japanese merchants have lost more than Yen 8,000,000 as a result of the drop in the value of the Fengtien paper currency. The Japanese officials are contemplating some official action to prevent a further drop in the curreucy.

Peking Aug. 12.—It is reported that the Diplomatic Body has agreed to the tentative terms for the rendition of the Shanghai International Mixed Court and has referred the matter back to the Shanghai Consular Body for completing the negotiations.

Hongkong, Aug. 13.—Gen. Chaing Kai-shek, leader of the Kuomintang forces who has established his headquarters at Hengchow, Hunan, has decided to use the forces of Gen. Tang Sun-tse as the center of his northern drive with Nanchang and Kiukiang as his chief objectives.

Hongkong, Aug. 13.—Gen. Liu Chi, delegate from Feng Yu-hsiang to Canton has departed for Hunan for a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Peking, Aug. 13.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has sent a delegate here in an attempt to induce Gen. Wang Huai-ching to remain as commander of the Peking garrison. Gen. Wang has been threatening to resign on account of his inability to raise funds.

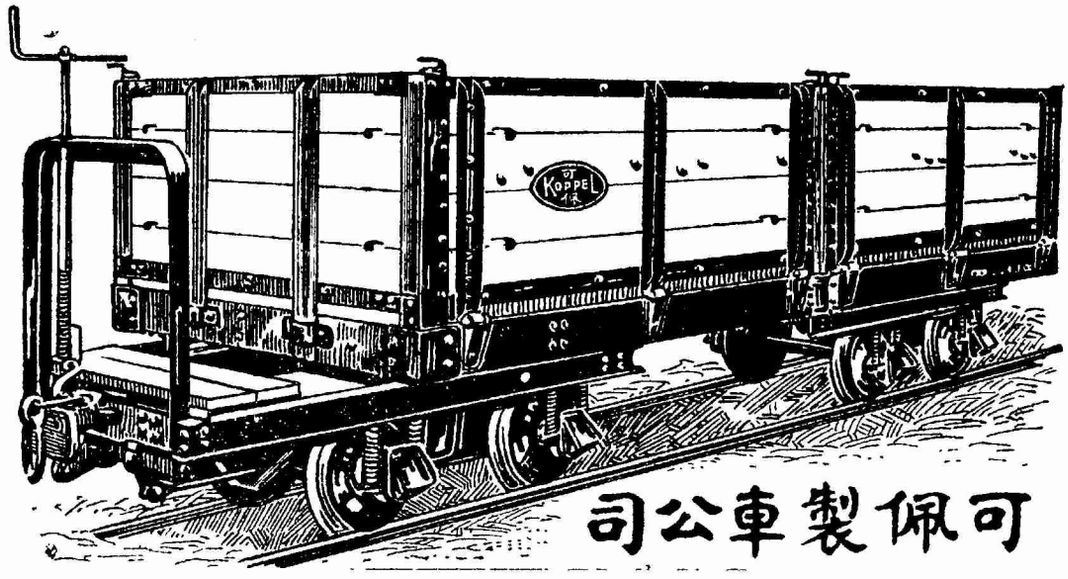
Shanghai, Aug. 13.—In response to numerous petitions from chambers of commerce in Kiangsu asking him to assist in the preservation of peace in the five southeastern provinces, Marshal Sun Chuang-fang has replied that he is a man of peace, but must make preparations for self-protection.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.—Serious conditions in the agricultural sections of Kiangsu have resulted from the prolonged drought which has now been in existence for almost a month.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.—Chiang Pei-chi, one of the politicians of the Kuomintang has gone to Nanking to interview Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on the situation in Hunan and Kiangsi in connection with the Kuomintang northern expedition.

Tsinanfu, Shantung, Aug. 14.—Lin Huan-chow, general manager of the Chung Ho News Agency, who recently was arrested by the police, has been released due to failure of the authorities to find any incriminating evidence in his personal effects. Mr. Lin was held in custody for 17 days and all of the local journalists have signed a guarantee that he will not publish anything detrimental to the interests of the local military authorities.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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37-426

Peking, Aug. 14.—It is reported that the summary execution of Lin Pei-shui, the Peking editor, is likely to adversely affect the report of the Extraterritorial Commission from the standpoint of an early abolition.

Peking, Aug. 14.—The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps has informed Wang Yin-tai, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs that it will be impossible to resume sittings of the Tariff Conference as long as cannonading can be heard in Peking from the Nankow battlefront.

Peking, Aug. 14.—The cabinet has rejected the resignation of Wang Yun-pao, Chinese minister to Japan. The Cabinet has appointed, Chao Er-shen, Wang Shi-chen, Liang Chi-tsao, Tsai Chai, Liang Shih-yi, W. W. Yen, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui as a committee to manage the Imperial Museum.

Peking, Aug. 14.—According to a dispatch from the Fengtien forces. Nankow was captured today and the Kuominchun forces are retreating in the direction of Yenching. Gen. Chu Yu-puh has ordered all troops at the front to maintain the existing lines and those who retreat are to be beheaded.

Tsingtao, Aug. 14.—Special measures have been taken here since the recent mutiny of troops, but despite precautionary measures many of the soldiers have escaped and joined bands of bandits in the vicinities of Chichow and Tianan.

Kaifeng, Honan, Aug. 14.—The influence of Gen. Fan Chun-hsiang continues to grow, as a result of which there is reported to have been a reconciliation between Gen. Kao Yin-chieh, tupan of Honan and the civil governor, Hsiung Pin-chi, for defensive purposes against Gen. Fan.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has advised Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang, Chaing Kai-shek of Kwangtung, and Chen Chia-mo of Hupeh, against an outbreak of civil war.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—The native butchers in Shanghai have protested against the order to cease killing pigs, which order was given some time ago in order to bring an end to the drought.

Peking, Aug. 14.—It is reported that the Powers will oppose the plans of Tsai Ting-kan, minister of foreign affairs to call the goods assessment committee into session at Shanghai for the purpose of revising the tariff rates to an effective five percent. Some of the Powers are of opinion that such an action would not be advisable now in view of the internal political situation.

Changchun, Aug. 14.—All exchange shops have closed on account of official action to prevent fluctuation in the Fengtien paper currency. The Mukden authorities have arrested all exchange dealers caught speculating in the Fengpaio.

Tokyo, Aug. 14.—Tatsuichiro Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai has been appointed head of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association at Shanghai. The Government had decided to appoint Mr. Fanatsu to a diplomatic post but has released him for the Shanghai position.

Peking. Aug. 14.—Immediately following the capture of Nankow, the Allied troops occupied the two strongholds at Shuichien and Aoku. Gen. Chang Chung-chang's residence has been thronged with visitors congratulating him on the victory over the Kuominchun.

Mukden, Aug. 14.—Owing to the attempts of the Mukden authorities to arrest all exchange dealers on the grounds that they have been responsible for the fluctation ot Fengtien paper currency, all exchange shops have gone on strike.

Hankow, Aug. 16.—General Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Kuomintang who arrived here on the twelfth for a conference with General Tang Sun-tse, is expected to return to Henchow in a few days. The official headquarters of the Northern Expedition will be at Hengchow.

Peking, Aug. 16.—The Japanese charge d'Affairs, Mr. Hori, has lodged a formal protest with the Chinese Government over the firing on the Japanese steamer, Unyo Maru by Chinese troops on the Upper Yangtsze.

Hankow, Aug. 16.—Some 2,000 troops, formerly under Wu Pei-fu in Hunan, but now led by General Peng Shou-hsin, arrived here today and are being transported to Yochow for service against the Northern Expedition.

Hankow, Aug. 16.—It is announced by the Southern forces that General Chiang Tso-pin, prominent Kuomintang leader, has been appointed Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh by the Canton Government.

Peking, Aug. 16.—Admiral Tu Shi-kwei, acting premier, has decided to resign in order that a new Cabinet can be formed, his resignation being made with the fall of Nankow.

Hongkong, Aug. 16.—General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered Generals Chang Huai-tsun and Chu Pei-tuh to

In the United States Court for China

OLGA I. LANGE WOHLMAN, Plaintiff, vs MORRIS WOHLMAN, Defendant. | Cause No. 2829 | Civil No. 1136 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MORRIS WOHLMAN

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Aug. 5, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CHARLES ECKMAN, Deceased. | Cause No. 2828 | Estate No. 633 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Eckman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES G. IRONS
2 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of KATHERINE RANNEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 2827 | Estate No. 632 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Katherine Ranney, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 1, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

KATERINE PIXLEY RANNEY
c/o SIDNEY A. MOSS
International Bank Building
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concentrate their troops at Yuhsien for the purpose of invading southern Kiangsi.

Peking, Aug. 16.—More than 2,000 Fengtien troops were moved into Peking from the Tungchow district yesterday.

Lintung, Shensi, Aug. 16.—There has been little development in the fighting in this district, excepting the construction of trenches about the provincial capital, Sianfu, by the Kuominchun forces under Generals Li Hu-chen and Yang Hu-chen.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—More than 100 members of the Chinese Engineering Society are planning to go to Peking to attend the ninth annual meeting of the organization which will be from Aug. 23 to 31.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Government wireless station at Woosung is planning shortly to replace the wooden poles with modern steel poles, the latter to be 250 feet high.

Peking, Aug. 16.—Gen. Chiang Yen-hsing, today officially assumed his duties as Minister of War.

Peking, Aug. 16.—In view of Admiral Tu Shih-kwei's intentions to resign it is rumored that Sun Pao-chi may be appointed premier while Pan Fu and Chen Hung-nien, may be ministers of finance and communications respectively.

Peking, Aug. 16.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed Gen. Tien Wei-chin, congratulating him on the capture of Nankow and ordering an immediate attack on Huailai in order to prevent a retreat on the part of the Kuominchun forces.

Hankow, Aug. 16.—Since the reported capture of Nankow, Chinese interests have become more insistent in demanding Marshal Wu's return to Hankow, claiming that no one else has the power to stop the Kuomintang northern expedition.

Hankow, Aug. 16.—In view of Gen. Chen Chia-mo's inability to raise military funds in Hupeh, it is reported that his position is becoming unstable. It is rumored that Gen. Li Tso-chang may become civil governor of Hupeh.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Ratepayers Association of Shanghai has sent communications to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu; Chen Tao-yi, civil-governor and Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of Shanghai stating that since the Mixed Court question is now practically settled, that other questions such as Chinese representation on the Municipal Councial of the International Settlement, road extention and other questions, should likewise be settled.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Accountants Association has sent a telegram to provincial officials demanding that when the Mixed Court is returned to Chinese jurisdiction, that only Chinese accountants be employed in connection with the activities of the Court.

Peking, Aug. 17.—The Peking Government, through the Chinese Charge d'Affairs, Chen Yen-hsi, at Moscow, has filed a formal protest with the Russian Government against a loan which the Soviet is reported to have advanced to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peking, Aug. 17.—It is reported that immediately following the capture of Nankow from the Kuominchun forces that Marshal Wu Pei-fu gave instructions for the withdrawal of his forces from the front and will establish his headquarters at Paotingfu.

Mukden, Aug. 17.—The Mukden Exchange, which has been closed on account of official prohibition against speculation in Fengtien paper currency, opened under restrictions today. Feng-piao notes were quoted at 475 at the opening and 480 at the close.

Tokyo, Aug. 18.—The Japanese Government, according to reports from the foreign office, is planning to take drastic measures to improve the currency situation in Manchuria, the fall of Fengtien paper currency due to over issue and military affairs in Manchuria, having caused Japanese merchants to suffer enormous losses.

Hankow, Aug. 18.—Owing to the tense situation in the vicinity of Changteh where Japanese ships have been fired upon, the Nissin Kisen Kaisha has decided to discontinue sailings of its boats.

Peking, Aug. 18.—An inspection party of newspaper men taken to the Nankow front by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, one of the allied commanders, inspected the battle grounds and found evidences showing that military supplies used by the Kuominchun had been supplied by Soviet Russia.

Peking, Aug. 18.—The Fengtien headquarters here has received a report to the effect that Gen. Tien Wei-chin advanced beyond the Great Wall today and that Gen. Wang Wei-yu's troops are closely pressing the Kuominchun at Hsuanghua.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—A. Tgjima, Japanese vice-consul and Mixed Court Assessor is departing for Japan on leave.

(*Continued on page VI*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Memoirs of an Editor

Memoirs of an Editor: Fifty Years of American Journalism, by Edward P. Mitchell. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifty Avenue, New York. Price Gold $4.50. 445 pages, illus.

The glamorous days of personal journalism, when an editor by his brilliant tongue, witty or ironic, amiable or derogatory, was able to advance or ruin a cause, are forcibly brought to mind in reading Edward P. Mitchell's *Memoirs of an Editor*, which take "a wandering course from juvenilities through personalities,—,attempting neither to write a history of my time nor to make a treatise on journalism."

Throughout this lengthy volume, well-filled with photographic and fac-simile illustrations, one enjoys the far-famed style of the man who for almost half-a-century was in intimate touch with or in actual direction of the editorial page of the *Sun* of New York. The smooth brilliance and extraordinary ease with which Mr. Mitchell tells the story of his life, with many incidental important episodes in the lives of those with whom he came in contact —Grant, Sheridan, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Wilson, Madame Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society, Sarah Bernhardt, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Pulitzer, Horace Greeley, Eugene Field, and Li Hung Chang, among other and Charles Anderson Dana above all—revives a longing for the *Sun* of old.

Just as *The Story of The Sun* several years ago was the story of Dana, so are Mr. Mitchell's memoirs replete with Dana lore. One is told how Dana attacked Grant for maladministration in office, printed Hays' picture with "Fraud" written across the forehead; conducted a veritable school of journalism for young newspaper men; held out a friendly hand to young poets like Ella Wheeler Wilcox; considered his employes as his family.

The author's own life is traced from his early memories of his home at Bath, Maine, till his retirement to a New England farm. After his college days at Bowdoin and a few years as a newspaper reporter in New England he became a member of the *Sun* staff when Dana and his picturesque writers were at the heyday of their glory, and he traces the activities of the *Sun* until his retirement in 1922,—with varied interests, such as exposing the "occult," receiving Theosophical messages from the "Tibetan Mahatma Koot Hoomi," discovering new poets and writers, and fighting for the route of the Panama Canal.

This is, in truth, a delightfully interesting book.

Maurice Votaw

St. John's University
Shanghai.

The Philippine Conquest

Conquest of the Philippines by the United States: Moorfield Storey and Marcial P. Lichauco: New York and London; G.P. Putnams Sons, the Knickerbocker Press: 1926.

In "The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States" Moorfield Storey and Marcial P. Lichauco have endeavored to show how the American people were mislead to believe that the Islands came into their possession "unsought by the fortunes of war." The contention of the authors is that the conquest and retention of the Philippines were due to the influence of a comparatively few men who sought to make money for themselves at the expense of both the Americans and the Filipinos. The statement that the capture of Manila was planned months before war with Spain was declared will come as an unpleasant surprise to those of us who were brought up on the doctrine that our part in the history of the Philippines was part of the divine plan and therefore inevitable. The authority for this theory is given in official letters and dispatches.

The chapters on our three years war against the Filipinos is not pleasant reading for Americans who would like to see our government live up to the high principles which it has always professed,

The authors of this book have a passion for justice which is felt in every page. Mr. Storey who was at one time president of the American Bar Association has always been active in pleading the cause of the oppressed. He has been associated with the work for the advancement of the colored people, with the Indian Rights Association and the Civil Service Reform League. He has the type of mind which reaches its conclusion through principle rather than through politics.

Full credit is given to the Americans for their work in the Philippines. The schools, roads, sanitation are priceless blessings to the Filipinos but we are reminded that the Filipinos have paid most of the bills out of their own treasury. Many Americans have the mistaken idea that the money for all these improvements has come from the United States. It is to clear up the misinformation which has found lodgement in the minds of the American people that this book has been written. The friends of independence believe that when the truth is known that the people of the United States will resent the things which have been done in their name and will insist upon a new assertion of the great principles upon which their government rests.

The book proves rather conclusively that America holds the Philippines by right of conquest. That part of America believing in the doctrine that "might makes right" will feel that the Philippine problem is settled but there are a great many Americans who still believe with Abraham Lincoln that "no man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent."

B. M. P.

The Conflict of Cultures

Christian Missions and Oriental Civilizations, Maurice T. Price, Privately printed, Shanghai, 1924.

The major problem confronting the Christian missionary in Africa or Asia is that associated with the conflict of cultures contingent on missionary activity, and the consequent danger of discrediting or destroying the traditional mores which promote group harmony and solidarity. That there are social dangers involved in the process of change needs no proof. And where the responsibility for working out this synthesis of the old and the new rests in most cases squarely on the individual native, it must be confessed that the capacity of many must be taxed to the utmost.

The sociologist is interested primarily in determining the conditions under which this cross blending of cultures takes place, and the individual and group reactions which arise from it. It is from this angle that Dr. Price approaches his problem. He uses the material of social psychology in studying the facts of the sociologist or the anthropologist. And he has rendered a service in having done so. Comparative sociology and anthropology in the past have been content merely to describe the differences between one culture and type of civilization and another, without attempting any analysis of the reactions arising from the conflict of two cultures when the two meet. To be sure, that was primarily the task of the social psychologist, and yet the social psychologist too often has treated of individuals and groups without giving them a social a definite cultural setting. Dr. Price has done a valuable piece of work in treating Christian missions from the standpoint of both social sciences.

From the practical point of view, the missionary has often been too close to these social changes to appreciate them fully. For the missionary, the book renders a service which is doubly valuable. It not only provides a scientific and logical classification of the varying reactions to missionary activity, but it gives a survey and analysis of an immense amount of literature dealing with Christian missions, classiffied with regard to the nature of the response and the conditions which promoted it. Even a cursory reading of this vast mass of quotations should provide the mission worker with a new appreciation of the obstacles which confront him as a religious propagandist, but also he will gain a new insight into the sort of technique which may be useful in solving his difficulties.

While the book has not been written primarily for the general reader, it is to the general reader in missionary circles in China that the reviewer heartily recommends it. The scientific terminology, sufficiently familiar to the student of sociology and psychology, need frighten no one of average intelligence. Dr. Price is to be congratulated on the patient research which has gone into the making of the volume.

R. T. P.

St. John's University,
Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Aug. 5th.	Sale Price Aug. 12th.	Approx. Yeld to Maturity Aug. 12th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102¾	103	7.75
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97	98	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¼	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99¾	99⅞	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105⅛	6.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	102	101¾	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99⅝	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85½	86	4.65
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	86⅛	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	102½	103	6.70
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103	102½	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	98½	98⅝	7.15
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	98	98⅛	6.10
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	96¼	6.40
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	98½	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	100	100	7.50
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89	89	8.00

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERLA NEWS SUMMARY

August 14—Mexican War Department denies execution of Catholic priests——Fengtien troops report capture of Nankow Pass——Tokyo has birth rate of 7 per hour——President Calles of Mexico decides not to make any formal charges agaist Archbiship Moray del Rio——Duggan, Argentine airman, reaches his destination, Buenos Aires from Chicago——New regulations empower Mexican Government to supervise mines.

August 15——Disagreement between delegates to Anglo-Russian committee formed to promote trade union unity prevents successful termination——K. of C., an American Catholic men's organization, hand note calling for diplomatic intervention regarding Mexico's anti-religious laws to to Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State——Six persons are killed and ten injured in train acident in Long Island ——President Coolidge approves plans for transcontinental and south-western airways——Huge continental metal trust is contemplated to combat American interests.

August 16——An earthquake shock, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, is experienced in England——As a measure of economy it has been decided to abolish Egyptian Legations and Consulates abroad——French trade for first seven months of this year show substantial increase over last year——Five thousand rebels occupying the suburbs of Damascus have been dispersed by the French——A coffin arriving in London from Norway alleged to contain the body of Lord Kitchener was found empty.

August 17—The United States authorities have arrested a body of men bent on raising an insurrection in Mexico——Japanese Government lodge strong protest to Soviet Government against arrest of two Japanese fishing vessels ——The report of a plot to assassinate the Governor-General of Korea is denied——A British claim for some millions of dollars has been filed against the United States arising out of the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914——Miners are drifting back to work in England——A combination to control the prices of American yarn in Britian is completed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined 1/16d., today's quotation being 28 1/16d. ready and forward. The official T/T rate on London has fallen from 2/9½d to 2/9¼d. The exchange market has been more active, but operations for the most part continue to be of a speculative nature. Speculators have further increased their overbought position, which is estimated at about Yen 60 millions. Very little expo t peper is coming on the market, the undertone of which appears quite steady. The following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery are available at the close of today's market:—T/T London 2/9 13/16d., New York 68⅜, Yen 70½. 4m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 2/10⅜d., G. $70.

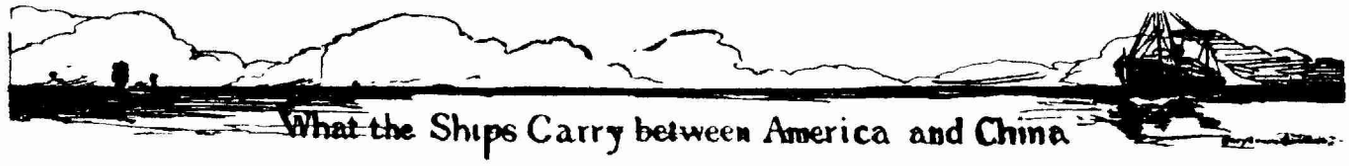
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 79,802,000 an increase of Tls. 743,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 65,350.000 a decrease of $ 150,000.
Estimated value Tls. 126,854,000 as against Tls. 98,394,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 12	Friday Aug. 6	Satur. Aug 7	Mon. Aug. 16	Tues. Aug. 17	Wednesday Aug. 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/10 935	2/9½ 2/9 5/16	2/9½ 2/9 5/16	2/9¼ 2/9 15/16	2/9¼ 2/9 15/16	2/9¼ 2/9 15/16	2/9¼ 2/9 15/16
O/Dfits. ,,	—						
4m/s ,,	—	2/9¾	2/9 15/16 2/9⅞	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½	2/9⅝
T/T India	194.380	185¼	185	184	184	184	184
T/T France	2,884.600	2485	2485	2485	2475	2475	2405
T/T N. Y.	70.870	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜
T/T Hong	76.940	78¼	78¼	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
T/T Japan	66.465	70⅜	70⅜	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
T/T Batavia	174.750	167½	167½	166½	166½	166½	166½
T/T Strats	80.250	83¾	83¾	84½	84½	84½	84½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L Cred. D/A	3/0.560	2/11⅛ 2/11⅜	2/11⅛	2/01⅞	2/10⅞	2/10⅞	2/10⅞
4m/s ,, D/P	—		2/11⅜	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/0.872	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	1/11 15/16	3/11 15/16	2/11 7/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	3,014.600	2165	2660	2615	2605	2605	2535
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.940	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4m/s ,, Does	—	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher arte taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	28 1/16	28¾	28⅝	28 1/16	28⅝	28 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.62¼	G.$.62½	G.$.62	G.$.62	G.$.61⅞	G.$.61⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	336.00	341.50	340.50	339.80	340.10	341.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.825	71.8375	71.8625	71.7375	71.775	71.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3%	3%	2½%	3%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 173.57
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 486
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, 4 ,,	4½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/1⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 9/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 11/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., July Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equall Gold $1

S. S. President Grant, July 19. from U. S. A.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Liberator, July 20. from U. S. A.

Iron Hoops	Pls.	38
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	392
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 6,450 ,,	20,156
Grase Lubricating, Mineral	,,	12
Gum, Resin	,,	916
Wax, Paraffin	,,	176
Petro atum, White	,,	202
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,659
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls	218,669
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	150,000
Oil, Lubricating. Mineral	Galls.	203,757
,, Transformer	,,	3,000

S. S Ranpura, July 20.

To New York.		
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai,		
Bls. 60	Pls.	59.64
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 72	,,	73.09

S. S. Shirala, July 21.

To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 65	Pls.	52
Bristles	,,	45

S. S. President Taft, July 21.

To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	17.62
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	363
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	30
Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang	,,	222
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	658
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	1
Hysin, Shanghai	,,	9
Brassware	,,	123
Bristles, Assorted	,,	2
Egg Alumen, Dried	,,	17
,, ,, Moist	,,	303
Egg Whole. Frozen	,,	45
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	168
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	323
Earthenware	,,	24
Feathers	,,	9
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	22
Oil, Wood	,,	9,288
Woodware	,,	14
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,781
To San Pedro.		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	24
To Los Angeles.		
Brassware	,,	24
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	868
To New Orleans.		
Hats Straw	Pcs.	23 400
To Rutherford.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,074
To Houston.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	168
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	539
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	104
To Hoboken.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai		
Bls. 25	,,	24.67
To Chicago.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	43
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other ports		
Bls. 80	Pls.	70.30
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 1 Pls.	3.55
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ninnpo.	,,	88
Bristles Assorted	,,	40
Feathers	,,	234
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	19
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	773
Wool Sheep's	,,	111
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	11,726
,, Rabbit	,,	10,000
Skin Mats Dog	,,	238
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	8,857

S. S. Havre Maru, July 21. from U. S. A.

Ammonia, Sulphate of.	Pls.	750
Gum, Rosin	,,	3,299
Typewriters	Pcs.	16

S. S. Hector July 23.

To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 30	Pls.	30.60

S. S. Norfolk Maru, July 23.

To San Francisco.		
Books, Printed	Pls.	17
To Seattle.		
Fluorspar	,,	2,184
To New York.		
Wool, Sheep's	,,	729

S. S. Japanese Prince, July 24.

To Missachusetts.		
Silk Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 80	Pls.	100
To New York.		
Cassia, Broken	,,	504
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	94
Chinaware Fine	,,	158
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	168
Wool, Sheep's	,,	257

S. S. Norfolk Maru, July 23. from U. S. A.

Sheetings, White over 41 in wide	Yds.	891
Cotton Raw	Bls. 700 Pls.	2,411
Gum, Resin	,,	450
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1

S. S. Japanese Prince, July 23. from U. S. A.

Cotton Ducks	Yds.	1,104
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	363
Cotton Goods, Printed, Unclassed	Yds.	510
Cottons, Yarn-dyed	,,	4,965
Waterproof Cloth	,,	1,172
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	1
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	6
Sheets, Plain	,,	402
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	2,200
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	844
Glue	,,	67
Grease	,,	49
Indigo Paste, Aatificial, 20 per cent	,,	719
Ink, Printing	,,	3
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Oakum	,,	10
Paints, Unclassed	,,	6
Paper, Blotting	,,	11
,, Coated	,,	82
,, Wrapping	,,	165
,, Unclassed	,,	82
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	84
Sulphur, Black	,,	791
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,817
,, Stalk	,,	132
Artificial Leather	Pcs.	2
Cylinders	,,	20
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	18
Cigarettes	Mille	68,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	9,861
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	13,018

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While prices in general during the early part of the week intimated a firmer tendency, a somewhat weaker undertone ensued at the close, and which may be ascribed to the heavy drop in Mid-Americans on the publication issued on the 9th. August, 1926, of the U. S. Government report of a bearish crop estimate indicating 15,621,000 bales, as well as to the very little absorption by the local spinners in general and also weaker Sampin markets.

The foregoing indications coupled with an almost assured adequate supply of the domestic staple cannot but point to a further weakening tendency in the China markets, and on a recession of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.50 per picul in the local staple from the present level, commensurate reaction would be highly probable to evolve, and therefore, the indications at this time incline more to the advisability of purchasing on any and every break.

Yarn:—The market during the first portion of the past week maintained a steady to firm position, but evinced a weaker tendency toward the close, due to the weakness of the world cotton markets. In all some 10,000 to 11,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for export and over 12,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.36
American-Middling last reported	9.80
Tone of the market, *Steady.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	17.70 Spot.
	16.21 Oct.
	16.13 Dec.
	16.16 Jan.
	16.31 Mar.
	16.50 May.
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	250
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	301
Fully Good Broach, Aug.	341
Tone of the market—*Steady.*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.60
Shanghai, Spot	31.25
M. Ginned, Spot	31.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	33.00
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	29.60
Tone of the market—*Firm.*	

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 305
Passenger and Express Freight Service Trans-Pacific.

Association Press.....VII
Publication of National Y. M. C. A.

British-American Tobacco Company .....Back Cover
Manufacturers and distributors of Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 304
Continental railway (electrified.)

Chih Tze University 312
Offering literature, political science and business courses

Corbin Lock Company.....299
Reliable locks and hardware.

Die Bruecke VII
Weekly German Magazine.

Dodge Bros. Motor Car Company.....295
The Dodge automobile.

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passenger and freight service.

Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation 312
International banking facilities.

International Banking Corp.....298
International Banking Service.

International Funeral Parlors.....303
Complete funeral home and facilities.

Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.....309
Shipbuilders, boilder makers and dockowners.

Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company.....310
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company..... II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 307
Coast-to-Chicago Passenger and Freight Service.

Parker Pen Company 293
Manufacturers of the famous Parker Duofold fountain pen.

Port of Seattle 304
Commercial port of the Pacific Northwest.

Universal Winding Company 303
Manufacturers of winding machines.

United States Court for China 311
Court notices.

United States Steel Products Company..... 297
Manufacturers and distributors and steel and steel products.

U. S. Rubber Export Company 299
Manufacturers and distributors of rubber and rubber products.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Who's Who In China VII
Biographies of Chinese.

Trade Mark Page.....301

Universal Winding Co.	The China Jade Co.
The Lion Silk Store	A Pratical Peace Plan for China.
The China Jade Co.	The Commercial Press, Ltd.
Continental Construction Co.	O. I. C.
Alexander Shoe.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(*Continued from page 312*)

Mr. Nagaoka will serve in his place during Mr. Tajima's absence.

Peking, Aug. 18.—It is reported here that Admiral Tu Shih-kwei's desire to resign the acting premiership is due to a telegram from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang offering Admiral Tu the tupanship of Fukien, while Gen. Chow Yin-jen will be appointed tupan of Kiangsi.

Peking, Aug. 18.—According to information from Kuominchun sources, the Christian General's army has decided to evacuate all points in the vicinity of the Great Wall and retire to Suiyuan.

Peking, Aug. 18.—The Cabinet today voted $40,000 to be distributed among the victorious allied troops.

Peking, Aug. 18.—Li Chin-ming, and other Chinese members of the Customs Valuation Committee, departed for Shanghai today to take up their work.

Changtu, Szechuen, Aug. 18.—All of the anti-Wu Pei-fu factions in Szechuen have declared for provincial autonomy in opposition to Gen. Yang Sen, who is a Wu appointee. The Yang Sen group has telegraphed to Wu Pei-fu asking him to retain Gen. Lieu Hsiang in order to cooperate against the anti-Wu factions including Generals Teng Shi-hou, Tien Soon-yao and others.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is now mobilizing his forces on the borders of Kiangsi in order to prevent an invasion of his territories by the Kuomintang forces.

Men and Events

(*Continued from page 306*)

the physics department of Peking National University. In addition to the appointment of Dr. Yen, the College has also announced that Dr. Ling Tien-chi, who has been at Cornell will return to take charge of the department of Chemical Research. Other additions to the faculty include Herbert Lamson in the Sociology Department, Miss Dorothy Hoffmann, English Department and Miss Genevieve Chapin, also English Department.

The nation-wide program of the National Anti-Opium Association was adopted by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at the National Convention held August 4 to 10 at Tsinan. The convention was attended by delegates from 60 city associations and 160 Student Associations. The officers of the Association have been making preparations for National Anti-Opium Week, October 3 to 9, to be observed by the 265 Branch Associations, by churches, schools, clubs, associations, commercial and educational associations. Special articles have been written by prominent men and women for this campaign, including Dr. Tong Shao-yi, Dr. T.H. Lee, Dr. David Yui, Miss Ting Shu-chung, and others. The plan is to carry on a city-wide campaign in each center, with special emphasis on certain phases for each day of the week.

In spite of the serious anti-foreign disturbances of the summer of 1925, the Shantung Christian University opened with a record enrolment of 392 students,—an increase of 20 per cent on the corresponding figure of the previous year, according to the annual report of the President, Harold Balme, which was recently issued. For the first time under the institution's new charter, academic degrees were granted. Twenty-five students received their Bachelors' hoods (in addition to eight others who received the ordinary diploma), twenty-one graduating as Bachelors of Medicine, three as Bachelors of Arts, and one as Bachelor of Science. Publications of members of the University staff are listed in the report together with extracts from the report of the School of Arts and Science, School of Theology, School of Medicine, the Women's Unit, the Hospital Superintendent, Extention, Library and Health departments.

An interesting insight into Japanese-American relations during the Allied Siberian occupation in 1918 was given in the course of an address by Dean Frederick Lee of the University of Maryland who was a member of the U. S. War Trade Board during the Woodrow Wilson administration. According to Dean Lee, when President Wilson found that Japan had placed 70,000 troops in Siberia instead of the 7,000 originally agreed upon, he issued an order cancelling all steel and cotton exports to Japan and also placing an embargo on all American purchases of Japanese silk. Within 48 hours after this action, Japan took action to reduce her Siberian forces from 70,000 to 48,000 men and ultimately, following the Washington Conference withdrew the whole force. The effectiveness of this economic embargo in respect to Japan, prompted President Wilson, in Dean Lee's opinion to insert the economic clauses in the covenant of the League of Nations.